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ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 18 February 1992 (A/47/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 17 July 1992 (A/47/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/47/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-seventh session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 15 September 1992, at 3 p.m.

II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Saudi Arabia

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 4/

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

4/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

At its forty-sixth session, 5/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Belgium, Belize, Chile, China, Lesotho, Russian Federation, Singapore, Togo and United States of America (decision 46/301). At that session, the first and second reports of the Credentials Committee were issued as documents A/46/563 and Add.1.

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the Office among the following States:

(a) African States;

5/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/46/563 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 46/301;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.1.

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 6/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

6/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 46/302;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.1.

/...

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 7/

7/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 46/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/46/PV.1, A/SPC/46/SR.1, A/C.2/46/SR.1, A/C.3/46/SR.1, A/C.4/46/SR.1, A/C.5/46/SR.1, A/C.6/46/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 8/

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

8/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 46/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.2.

At its forty-sixth session, 9/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/46/479) without discussion (decision 46/408).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 18 February 1992 (A/47/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session (A/47/150) will appear on 17 July 1992.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/47/200) will be issued on 26 August 1992.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

9/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/479;

(b) Decision 46/408;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.53.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/47/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly 10/

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

10/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/46/50;

(b) Annotated list: A/46/100;

(c) Provisional agenda: A/46/150;

(d) Supplementary list: A/46/200;

(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/46/1 and Add.1;

(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/46/250 and Add.1-3;

(g) Agenda: A/46/251 and Corr.2 and Add.1-5;

(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/46/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5;

(i) Annotated agenda: A/46/100/Add.1;

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9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-sixth session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/46/PV.4-30), during which 138 speakers took the floor. 11/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security

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(continued)

(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/46/374 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-4;

(k) Letter from Samoa: A/46/865;

(l) Letter from Egypt: A/46/887;

(m) Letter from Morocco: A/46/902;

(n) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/867, A/46/897, A/46/901;

(o) Decisions 46/401, 46/402 and 46/403 A to D;

(p) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/46/SR.1-4;

(q) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.2, 3, 24, 31, 37, 39, 48, 54, 76, 80, 82 and 85.

11/ At the forty-fifth session, 26 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 128 speakers took the floor.

Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-sixth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 46/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1).

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

12/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/46/1);

(b) Decision 46/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.44.

At its forty-sixth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1990 to 15 June 1991 (decision 46/424).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1991 to 15 June 1992, Supplement No. 2 (A/47/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session covered the organizational session for 1991 and the first and second regular sessions of 1991. 14/

13/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 11):

(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/46/2);

(b) Decision 46/424;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.70.

14/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3);

(b) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/46/19);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries: A/46/132-E/1991/58;

(ii) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/46/204-E/1991/80 and Add.1 and 2;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows: A/46/134 and Corr.1;

(ii) Global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): A/46/171-E/1991/61;

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Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173).

At its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, based on the work already being done within the United Nations system and by relevant intergovernmental organizations, to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolution 37/137).

(continued)

- (iii) Israeli land and water practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories: A/46/263-E/1991/88;
- (iv) Code of conduct on transnational corporations: A/46/558 and Corr.1;
- (v) Convening of an international conference on development financing: A/46/594;

(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/727 and Add.1 and 2;

(f) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/717 and Add.1;

(g) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/627;

(h) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/46/794 and A/46/801;

(i) Resolutions 46/22, 46/65, 46/139, 46/140, 46/199 to 46/206 and decisions 46/431, 46/432, 46/447, 46/448 and 46/453 to 46/458;

(j) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.13-16, 19, 20, 21, 26-29, 32, 38, 51, 56 and 58;

(k) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.27, 30, 35, 53 and 55;

(l) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.7-17;

(m) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.45 and 54;

(n) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.64, 68, 75 and 79.

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, for purposes of review by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, to submit a report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 37/137, including the consolidated list (resolution 38/149).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 38/149 (A/39/452), and bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products (A/39/290-E/1984/120), commended the Secretary-General for the distribution of the first issue of the consolidated list of products whose consumption and/or sale had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments; decided, inter alia, that an updated consolidated list should be issued annually, that its format should be kept under continuing review with a view to its improvement, in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/137, and that the next review should be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its forty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session a report on a review of the various information exchange schemes in operation within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council, to inform the Assembly at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter about the implementation of resolutions 37/137, 38/149 and 39/229 (resolution 39/229).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/72 on protection against products harmful to health and environment (decision 41/450).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the cooperative relationship established between the United Nations, WHO and UNEP International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List (resolution 44/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/229), A/47/222-E/1992/57.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/210-E/1990/21); welcomed the designation of the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as a depositary centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the functions of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region; renewed its invitation to States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights material to the library of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok for appropriate dissemination in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/168), A/47/184-E/1992/44.

Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" to its forty-fifth session, to be considered in the context of the review of the implementation of all aspects of Assembly resolution 32/197 (decision 43/433).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the draft resolution at its forty-seventh session (decision 45/436).

Adverse economic effects of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967

At its forty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; deplored the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regarded those practices as unlawful and therefore without any legal effect; recognized that the continuing establishment of settlements and their ongoing enlargement in the Palestinian territory and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the settlement of new immigrants had adverse consequences for the economic and social development of the Arab population of those territories; strongly deplored Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its extensive confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and economic resources, and regarded any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Syrian Golan (resolution 46/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/199), A/47/294-E/1992/84.

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Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in close coordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing and implementing concrete projects for improving the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In resolution 2100 (LXIII) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and results achieved.

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, in 1981 and 1982, the General Assembly requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of projects, approved by the UNDP Governing Council, in the occupied Palestinian territories and urged the relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned (resolutions 36/70 and 37/134).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the coordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; and requested the international community to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in cooperation with PLO (resolution 41/181).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in that report; requested the Secretary-General to develop the programme and to seek its early implementation and to coordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close cooperation with PLO; and urged the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation (resolution 42/166).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly regretted that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people had not been developed as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 42/166; and requested the Secretary-General to charge Habitat with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage 20 experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications (resolution 43/178).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with PLO; called for treating on a transit basis Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; and reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 44/235).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the World Food Programme to provide food assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; requested the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with PLO; called for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in General Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984; and called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein (resolution 45/183).

At its forty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; expressed its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had provided assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with PLO, taking into account the economic losses of the Palestinian people as a result of the Gulf crisis; called for treatment on a transit basis of Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in its resolution 39/223; called for facilitation of the establishment of Palestinian development banks in the occupied Palestinian territory, with a view to promoting investment, production, employment and income therein; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/201), A/47/212-E/1992/54.

Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation

At its forty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in reviewing the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing, inter alia, an analysis of the impact on developing countries of the measures taken to integrate Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy (resolution 46/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/202).

Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

This question was first considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session. At that session, the Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and coordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 42/8).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the WHO global programme on AIDS, and stressed the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation; invited WHO to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of collaborating centres of WHO and similar existing mechanisms; requested the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure in close cooperation with the Director-General of WHO and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic; and urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS (resolution 43/15).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities, aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from HIV and limited public health services and other developmental resources and recognizing that depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from HIV than previously recognized and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the WHO/UNDP Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through coordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS; and called upon Governments, WHO, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by HIV (resolution 44/233).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, expressing concern that AIDS had become a major cause of death for women aged 20 to 40 in major cities in the Americas, Western Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, that WHO estimated that during the 1990s a cumulative figure of over 25 to 30 million people were expected to be infected with AIDS, that over 10 million infants and children would become infected with HIV, the vast majority of whom would have died by the year 2000, and that 10 million uninfected children under the age of 10 years would be orphaned during the 1990s as a consequence of AIDS; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for development in general in many developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of WHO, the Administrator of UNDP, UNFPA, the heads of the World Bank, UNICEF and all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to mobilize the cumulative experience of the United Nations system in the strategic planning of multi-sectoral projects and the raising of funds in support of those countries requesting assistance; urged Member States to increase their efforts to combat AIDS and to encourage national and international efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS; and called upon governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors to continue to pay particular attention to the needs of women, young people and children and to coordinate their efforts with those of WHO for the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolution 43/187).

At its forty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly, expressing concern that although the reported number of HIV cases in some industrial countries was increasing more slowly than projected, there was still a continuous rapid increase in urban areas and in developing countries, requested the Secretary-General, in view of the serious socio-economic consequences of the AIDS pandemic, to utilize fully the research, analytical capacity and experience of the United Nations system in the planning of multisectoral activities and the earmarking of funds for countries requesting assistance for those activities; requested the Secretary-General to invite the

Director-General of WHO to intensify his efforts within the United Nations system, in collaboration with the Administrator of UNDP and the heads of the World Bank, UNFPA and UNICEF, and all other relevant United Nations organizations to continue to advance coordinated multisectoral implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; and urged Member States and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations, to protect the human rights and dignity of HIV-infected persons, persons with AIDS and members of particular population groups and to avoid discriminatory action against and stigmatization of them in the provision of services and in employment and travel (resolution 46/203).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of WHO (resolution 46/203), A/47/289-E/1992/68.

Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries

At its forty-sixth session, 14/ the General Assembly, recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent, noted with appreciation the new criteria recommended by the Committee for Development Planning and requested the Committee to consider further possible improvements in the criteria; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list of least developed countries; decided that the graduation of Botswana from the list would be completed following a transition period of three years; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to follow his report to the Conference with a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject (resolution 46/206).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 46/206), A/47/278-E/1992/77.

The United Nations Population Award

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureate is selected by the Committee of the United Nations Population Award. The Committee is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Burundi, Belarus, Cameroon, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands and Rwanda) who are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1992-1994).

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At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the Assembly by the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112), A/47/338.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

At its forty-sixth session, 15/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1990 to 31 July 1991 (decision 46/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/47/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 16/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement. In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work. The article provides also for submission of reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations on matters within their competence.

15/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/46/4);

(b) Decision 46/405;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.44.

16/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

At its forty-sixth session, 17/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1990 and affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Assembly urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system. The Assembly also noted with appreciation the statements and actions of the Agency concerning the non-compliance by Iraq with its non-proliferation obligations and commended the Director General and his staff for their diligent and effective efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 and 707 of 3 April and 15 August 1991, respectively (resolution 46/16).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1991. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

17/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/46/353;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.10 and Corr.1;

(c) Amendment: A/46/L.12;

(d) Resolution 46/16;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.33, 34 and 45.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 18/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-sixth session, 19/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 46/305). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

> Austria,* Belgium,* Cape Verde,** China, Ecuador,* France, Hungary,** India,* Japan,** Morocco,** Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela** and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

18/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

19/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 46/305;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.32.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Belgium, Ecuador, India and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 20/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its forty-sixth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 46/310).

20/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

21/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 46/310;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.40.

At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Algeria,* Angola,*** Argentina,** Australia,*** Austria,** Bahrain,* Bangladesh,*** Belarus,*** Belgium,*** Benin,*** Botswana,** Brazil,*** Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,*** Ecuador,* Ethiopia,*** Finland,* France,** Germany,** Guinea,** India,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,*** Jamaica,* Japan,** Kuwait,*** Madagascar,*** Malaysia,** Mexico,* Morocco,** Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,*** Poland,*** Romania,* Russian Federation,* Rwanda,* Somalia,** Spain,** Suriname,*** Swaziland,*** Sweden,* Syrian Arab Republic,** Togo,** Trinidad and Tobago,** Turkey,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Yugoslavia** and Zaire.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8 (see also item 79 (b)), the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-sixth session, 22/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 46/307). At present, the Council is composed of the following 36 States:

Albania,*** Argentina,* Australia,*** Bangladesh,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,* Canada,** Central African Republic,*** China,** Colombia,** Denmark,* Egypt,* France,* Gambia,** Germany,*** Guatemala,*** Honduras,*** Hungary,* Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,* Japan,* Kenya,** Lesotho,** Mexico,** Nepal,** Nicaragua,*** Peru,* Russian Federation,*** Rwanda,* Swaziland,*** Thailand,*** Turkey,** Uganda,*** United States of America** and Yemen.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Burundi, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Peru, Rwanda and Yemen. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election. 23/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

22/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/274 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 46/307;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.36.

23/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(b) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 107), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450 by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-sixth session, 24/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 46/308). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 34 States:

Algeria,* Argentina,* Bahamas,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Burundi,** Cameroon,* Chile,** China,* Colombia,** Congo,** France,*** Germany,** Ghana,*** India,** Indonesia,** Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Morocco,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,** Poland,** Russian Federation,*** Sri Lanka,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,** Ukraine,**

24/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/279;

(b) Decision 46/308;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.36.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,*** Uruguay*** and Zambia.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, China, Japan, Morocco and Sri Lanka. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. 23/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

(e) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of UNEP should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years.

At the forty-third session, 25/ the General Assembly elected Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba Executive Director of UNEP for a further four-year term beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/314).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

25/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 16 (f)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/43/898;

(b) Decision 43/314;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.66.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

> Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),*** Mr. Leonid E. Bidny (Russian Federation),** Mr. Carlos Casap (Bolivia),* Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana),*** Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),** Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India),* Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),* Mr. Richard Kinchen (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria),** Mr. Zoran Lazarevic (Yugoslavia),*** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),*** Mr. Wolfgang Muench (Germany),* Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),* Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America)** and Mr. Yang Hushan (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 26/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 46/317).

26/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/101 and A/C.5/46/51 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/809;

(c) Decision 46/317;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.48 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Casap, Mr. Gupta, Mr. Inomata, Mr. Muench, Ms. Mustonen and Mr. Yang.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/47/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 113). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan),*** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden),** Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),* Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile),* Mr. Yuri A. Chulkov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jorge Duhalt (Mexico),** Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),*** Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),*** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),*** Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia),* Mr. Imre Karbuczky (Hungary),*** Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),*** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),* Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),* Mr. Ugo Sessei (Italy)** and Mr. Wang Liansheng (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 27/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 46/318).

27/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/102 and A/C.5/46/52;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/810;

(c) Decision 46/318;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bagbeni, Mr. Chapparo Ruiz, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Molteni, Mr. Ould El Ghaouth and Mr. Rallis.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/47/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 106). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

The Auditor-General of Ghana,** the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines* and the Comptroller and Auditor General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1993.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.

At its forty-sixth session, [28] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 46/319).

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/[illegible]103.

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[28] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/103 and A/C.5/46/53;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/811;

(c) Decision 46/319;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 116) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),*** Ms. Francine Bovich (United States of America),** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),*** Mr. Jean Guyot (France),** Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),* Mr. Stanislaw Rackowski (Poland)*** and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Germany).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 29/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of four members of the Committee (decision 46/320).

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Faria, Mr. Oltramare, Mr. Omaboe and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/47/104.

29/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/104 and Add.1 and A/C.5/46/27;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/812;

(c) Decision 46/320;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.48;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),*
Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire),*** Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*
Mr. Luis M. de Posadas Montero (Uruguay),** Mr. Samarendra Sen (India),*** Mr. Hubert Thierry (France)*** and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Tribunal (decision 46/321).

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Kean.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/47/105.

30/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/105 and A/C.5/46/54;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/813;

(c) Decision 46/321;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 115).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Belhaj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),*** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Mario Bettati (France),** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),*** Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),** Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin (Russian Federation),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),*** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia),*** Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed three members of the Commission (decisions 46/323 A and B).

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mrs. Emanuel, Mr. Keniaykin, Mr. Sirry and Mr. Vellodi.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/47/106.

31/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (k)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/234 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and A/C.5/46/84;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/878 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 46/323 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.58 and 60;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.81 and 82.

(q) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences (see also item 112) composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), at its thirty-second session, the Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee (resolution 32/72). At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ whose terms of reference, inter alia, should be to advise the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations, to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, to monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board, and to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B).

In paragraph 2 of resolution 43/222 B, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should be composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:

(a) Six members from African States;

(b) Five members from Asian States;

(c) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Eastern European States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States.

At its forty-sixth session, 32/ the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decisions 46/312 A and B).

32/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (i)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/109;

(b) Decisions 46/312 A and B;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.45 and 79.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Austria,*, Chile,** Cyprus,** France,** Gabon,** Honduras,*** Hungary,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,* Jamaica,*** Japan,** Kenya,** Liberia,* Mexico,* Mozambique,*** Pakistan,* Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Turkey,*** Uganda* and United States of America.*

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*   Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

**   Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

***   Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/47/107).

(h) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (see also item 111), consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At present, the Unit is composed of the following 10 members: 33/

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),**** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),**** Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),**** Mr. Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),* Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),*** Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina),** Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany)* and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).****

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*   Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

**   Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

***   Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

33/ In March 1992, the Secretariat was informed that Mr. Norman Williams (Panama) had passed away.

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At the forty-sixth session, 34/ the President informed the General Assembly that, following consultations with the Chairman of the regional groups, held in accordance with article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Dominican Republic and the Russian Federation would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1993. The Assembly then selected from the three remaining regions the following countries that would be requested to propose candidates for appointment to the Unit: Algeria, Italy and Jordan (decision 46/314).

At the forty-seventh session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Quijano.

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

34/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (g)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/107 and Corr.1;

(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/46/742;

(c) Decision 46/314;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.56.

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (see item 99), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At the thirty-ninth session, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member States, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee. On the proposal of the President, the Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had before it communications dated 12 and 15 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the General Assembly, stating that Papua New Guinea wished to join the membership of the Special Committee.

At the forty-sixth session, [35] in a letter dated 17 October 1991, the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations informed the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee of his Government's decision to withdraw from the membership of the Committee effective 1 January 1992.

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[35] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 19):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23); A/AC.109/1056-1063, A/AC.109/1064 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1065-1067, A/AC.109/1068 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1069-1071, A/AC.109/1073, A/AC.109/1074 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/1075-1078, A/AC/109/1079 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/1082;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/589, A/46/593 and Add.1 and A/46/634/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1;

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/71); requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 46/72); and adopted the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991 (A/46/634/Rev.1), to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 46/181).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 46/67), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands (resolution 46/68), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 46/69), the question of Gibraltar (decision 46/420), the question of Pitcairn (decision 46/421), the question of St. Helena (decision 46/422) and cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 46/70).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/67, 46/70 and 46/181).

(continued)

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/629;

(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/46/762 and A/46/802;

(e) Letter from Norway: A/AC.109/1096;

(f) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.22/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/46/L.27/Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/46/L.28 and Add.1;

(g) Resolutions 46/67 to 46/72 and 46/181 and decisions 46/420 to 46/422;

(h) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.7 to 17;

(i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.46 and 54;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.48, 49, 68 and 78.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, *inter alia*, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its forty-sixth session, [36] the General Assembly admitted the following States to membership in the Organization:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 46/1),
Republic of Korea (resolution 46/1),
Federated States of Micronesia (resolution 46/2),
Marshall Islands (resolution 46/3),
Estonia (resolution 46/4),
Latvia (resolution 46/5),
Lithuania (resolution 46/6),
Republic of Moldova (resolution 46/223),
Kazakhstan (resolution 46/224),
Kyrgyzstan (resolution 46/225),
Uzbekistan (resolution 46/226),
Armenia (resolution 46/227),
Tajikistan (resolution 46/228),
Turkmenistan (resolution 46/229),
Azerbaijan (resolution 46/230),
San Marino (resolution 46/231),
Slovenia (resolution 46/236),
Bosnia and Herzegovina (resolution 46/237),
Croatia (resolution 46/238).

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[36] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 20):

(a) Applications for admission:

(i) Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/46/295-S/22777);

(ii) Republic of Korea (A/46/296-S/22778);

(iii) Federated States of Micronesia (A/46/342-S/22864);

(iv) Marshall Islands (A/46/343-S/22865);

(v) Estonia (A/46/411-S/23002);

(vi) Latvia (A/46/412-S/23003);

A list of the Member States, which now number 175, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 June 1992, no documents had been circulated under this item.

(continued)

- (vii) Lithuania (A/46/413-S/23004);
- (viii) Kazakhstan (A/46/834-S/23353);
- (ix) Kyrgyzstan (A/46/842-S/23450);
- (x) Uzbekistan (A/46/843-S/23451);
- (xi) Armenia (A/46/847-S/23405);
- (xii) Tajikistan (A/46/850-S/23455);
- (xiii) Republic of Moldova (A/46/852-S/23468);
- (xiv) Turkmenistan (A/46/856-S/23489 and Corr.1);
- (xv) Azerbaijan (A/46/872-S/23558);
- (xvi) San Marino (A/46/881-S/23619);
- (xvii) Slovenia (A/46/913-S/23885);
- (xviii) Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/46/921-S/23971);
- (xix) Croatia (A/46/912-S/23884);

(b) Letters from the President of the Security Council:

- (i) Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/46/354);
- (ii) Republic of Korea (A/46/354);
- (iii) Federated States of Micronesia (A/46/355);
- (iv) Marshall Islands (A/46/356);
- (v) Estonia (A/46/460);
- (vi) Latvia (A/46/460);
- (vii) Lithuania (A/46/460);
- (viii) Kazakhstan (A/46/853);
- (ix) Armenia (A/46/859);
- (x) Kyrgyzstan (A/46/860);
- (xi) Uzbekistan (A/46/861);
- (xii) Tajikistan (A/46/862);

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(xiii) Republic of Moldova (A/46/870);
(xiv) Turkmenistan (A/46/871);
(xv) Azerbaijan (A/46/880);
(xvi) San Marino (A/46/885);
(xvii) Slovenia (A/46/920);
(xviii) Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/46/922);
(xix) Croatia (A/46/919);

(c) Draft resolutions:

(i) Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/46/L.1 and Add.1);
(ii) Republic of Korea (A/46/L.1 and Add.1);
(iii) Federated States of Micronesia (A/46/L.2 and Add.1);
(iv) Marshall Islands (A/46/L.3 and Add.1);
(v) Estonia (A/46/L.4 and Add.1);
(vi) Latvia (A/46/L.5 and Add.1);
(vii) Lithuania (A/46/L.6 and Add.1);
(viii) Republic of Moldova (A/46/L.58 and Add.1);
(ix) Kazakhstan (A/46/L.59 and Add.1);
(x) Kyrgyzstan (A/46/L.60 and Add.1);
(xi) Uzbekistan (A/46/L.61 and Add.1);
(xii) Armenia (A/46/L.62 and Add.1);
(xiii) Tajikistan (A/46/L.63 and Add.1);
(xiv) Turkmenistan (A/46/L.64 and Add.1);
(xv) Azerbaijan (A/46/L.65 and Add.1);
(xvi) San Marino (A/46/L.66 and Add.1);
(xvii) Slovenia (A/46/L.71 and Add.1);
(xviii) Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/46/L.73 and Add.1);
(xix) Croatia (A/46/L.74 and Add.1);

(d) Resolutions 46/1 to 46/6, 46/223 to 46/231 and 46/236 to 46/238;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.1, 82 and 86.

20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional as well as international cooperation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in that regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60, 41/5 and 43/1).

At its forty-fifth session, 37/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General; noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee; noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Committee in wider areas; noted with appreciation the decision of the Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 45/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/4).

37/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 20):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/504;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.4 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.31.

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21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States" was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for promoting and expanding cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and OAS in their common objectives; requested him, in close coordination with the Secretary-General of OAS, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures that would facilitate and broaden cooperation between them; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/11).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 43/4).

At its forty-fifth session, 38/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, as well as his efforts to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations; expressed its satisfaction at the close cooperation between the two organizations in the verification of the electoral process in Nicaragua from August 1989 to February 1990; recognized the effectiveness of the cooperation between the two organizations with respect to the procedures established by the Central American Presidents within the context of the subregional peace process; welcomed the results of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission, established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAS, as a machinery for the purposes of the execution and implementation of the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it; recognized the importance of the participation of the International Support and Verification Commission in the demobilization of the irregular forces of the Nicaraguan resistance and

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38/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/499;

(b) Draft resolution: A/45/L.12 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/10;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.35.

took note with satisfaction of the fundamental role of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in the military aspects of the process and the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the operational area; welcomed the participation of OAS in the Support Committee and the Policies and Projects Committee of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, established by General Assembly resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988; took note of the agreement of 6 April 1989 between the two organizations on the implementation of resolution 43/4, and of the consultations held at United Nations Headquarters on 14 February 1990; recommended that there should be an intensification of the preparations for the general meeting between representatives of OAS and of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, for the purpose of holding consultations on projects, measures and procedures which would facilitate and broaden cooperation between those organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/10).

22. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

At its forty-sixth session, 39/ the General Assembly, concerned about the critical events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which brought about a sudden and violent interruption of the democratic process in that country, entailing human rights abuses and the loss of human lives, strongly condemned the attempted illegal replacement of the constitutional President of Haiti, the use of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in that country; affirmed as unacceptable any entity resulting from that illegal situation and demanded the immediate restoration of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with his functions, to consider providing support sought by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in implementing the mandates arising from resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 and MRE/RES.2/91 adopted by that organization; appealed to the States Members of the United Nations to take measures in support of those resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report as soon as possible on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep open the consideration of the item until a solution to the situation was found (resolution 46/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/7).

39/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Draft resolution: A/46/L.8/Rev.1;

(b) Resolution 46/7;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.31.

23. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of OAU, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9 and 45/11).

At its forty-sixth session, 40/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to

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40/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 28):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/560;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.9 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/9;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.32.

accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; also requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" (resolution 46/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/9).

24. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly decided to strengthen and broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/12).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its gratitude for the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; urged ECLAC, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their cooperation with the System; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify such cooperation and to inform the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/5).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its coordination and mutual support activities within the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, to promote the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it would be possible to broaden cooperation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting a cooperation agreement between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/4).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean had developed close ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System, and that the System was developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1991 between their respective secretariats; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to continue consultations with a view to signing, as soon as possible, an agreement of cooperation between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/5).

At its forty-sixth session, 41/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the signing of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, which was oriented towards the broadening of their cooperation in matters of common concern, particularly in areas relating to the economic and social development of Latin America; took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged UNDP to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, including the adoption of a new regional project within the framework of its Fifth Programming Cycle, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the recently signed Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report to the Assembly thereon at its forty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution (resolution 46/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/12).

41/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 25):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/419;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.17;

(c) Resolution 46/12;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.37.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such cooperation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8 and 45/9).

At its forty-sixth session, 42/ the General Assembly recommended that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1992 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 46/13).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/13).

42/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/417 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.16;

(c) Resolution 46/13;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.37.

26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional cooperation, inter alia, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to cooperate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, were essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and apartheid (resolution 41/11).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional cooperation; urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone (resolution 42/16).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic at Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, and took note of the Final Document of the meeting (A/43/512); and commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional cooperation in the South Atlantic (resolution 43/23).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes; welcomed the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and UNDP were extending towards the convening by the States of the South Atlantic of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the developments and implementation of the legal regime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 44/20).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the second meeting of the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic and took note of the Final Document of the meeting; emphasized the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urged all States to refrain from transferring into and disposing within the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes; expressed support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that can be financed by UNDP, and requested the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in the realization of their needs in that regard, at their request; and also expressed support for the aspirations of the States of the zone to make it an active instrument for fostering human rights, fundamental freedoms, racial equality, justice and liberty as integral elements of peace, development and cooperation at national and regional levels (resolution 45/36).

At its forty-sixth session, 43/ the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate inter alia in the promotion of the objectives of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives; welcomed the resolution adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean at its twelfth session on cooperation between the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone and the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; expressed its appreciation for the success achieved by Namibia in the consolidation of its independence and called upon the international community to render necessary assistance to Namibia; noted with interest the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States; emphasized the imperative need to conserve the environment and the marine resources of the region; stressed the historical importance of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; expressed its appreciation for the assistance of the Office of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and UNDP in the convening of two seminars of experts, in 1990 and 1991, which were devoted to a review of the development and implementation of the legal regime established by the United

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43/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 32):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/410 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.24 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/19;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.53.

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Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and requested the Office and UNDP to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of follow-up measures; expressed support for the determination of the States of the zone that technical cooperation among developing countries be recognized as activities that could be financed by UNDP, and requested the United Nations as well as other relevant international bodies to assist the States of the zone in realization of their needs in that regard, at their request; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 46/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/19).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting cooperation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of cooperation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that cooperation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17 and 45/13).

At its forty-sixth session, 44/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and

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44/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 30):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/468 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.19/Rev.1;

the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation; noted with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s would necessitate the full participation of the international community, in particular of the Governments, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and emphasized the importance and the need to ensure follow-up to and monitoring and implementation of the New Agenda in accordance with Assembly decisions; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of OAU, in particular on follow-up to and review and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU to participate in the meetings of all the United Nations bodies/committees and its working groups on follow-up to and monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the New Agenda; urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and cooperation to the member States and the Secretary-General of OAU for the effective organizational arrangement and smooth functioning of the African Economic Community; also urged all member States and regional and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide support as appropriate to the establishment of the African Economic Community, and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa, in particular by providing financial and technical assistance to African regional and subregional organizations such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Arab Maghreb Union, as well as those for drought and desertification such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep OAU informed periodically of measures taken by the United Nations system and by the international community in support of the implementation of special programmes of economic assistance in Africa; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1992, in order to review and evaluate the final progress achieved in the implementation of the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in April 1990 and 1991 on cooperation between OAU and the United Nations system for 1990-1991 and to adopt new and effective joint action; requested the

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(continued)

(c) Resolution 46/20;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.55.

Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of OAU with a view to holding sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations; requested the United Nations and OAU to ensure that the representatives of their secretariats continued to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, on the implementation of the resolution; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to continue to ensure the fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations information network continued to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and the organizations within the United Nations system (resolution 46/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/20).

28. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means that could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative,

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with a view to promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15 and 45/12).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1981 to 1991 and the activities of his representatives are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745), 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230), 20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911), 17 October 1990 (A/45/635-S/21879) and 17 October 1991 (A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1).

At its forty-sixth session, 45/ the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constituted an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem; expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for their constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem; called for scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit; reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

45/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 29):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.13;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/743;

(d) Resolution 46/23;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.44 and 45;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.64.

called upon all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour; emphasized the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment, through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people; called upon all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict; requested the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative to continue to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the resolution; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees and facilitating their voluntary return, and appealed to the parties concerned to take all necessary measures to ease their lot; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in coordination with the High Commissioner; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and called upon all States to provide to the Coordinator adequate financial and material resources for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 46/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/23).

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international cooperation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7 and 45/82).

At its forty-sixth session, 46/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings; decided that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, the next general meeting to be held in 1992, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; took note of the intention of the League of Arab States to hold a high-level Arab regional meeting on children in 1992 and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to cooperate with the League of Arab States in the furtherance of that objective; recommended that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the

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46/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 34):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/438;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.29 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/24;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.64.

Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations; recommended that the next general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should address itself to the development of a mechanism for enhancing cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/24).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/24).

30. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Afghanistan, Belarus, Cuba, Cyprus, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A and 46/74 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution 34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. The Assembly called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights. 47/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

47/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B respectively.

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At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines provided; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); and requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue the implementation of all parts of resolution 38/58 E (resolution 39/49 C). These respective mandates were reiterated and adjusted at subsequent sessions. At the thirty-ninth session, the Assembly also reaffirmed its endorsement for the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D and 42/66 A to D).

At its forty-third session during meetings held at Geneva, the General Assembly called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; affirmed the principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace; noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period as part of the peace process; requested the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 43/176). These provisions were reaffirmed at subsequent sessions. The General Assembly also acknowledged the proclamation

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of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

On 18 April 1989, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-third session, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; requested the Security Council to consider with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; stressed the urgent need to expedite the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988; and requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 43/233).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, requested the Secretary-General to examine the situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 44/2).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/67 A to C, 45/68 and 45/69).

At its forty-sixth session, 48/ the General Assembly authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

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48/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 33):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/46/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.33 and Add.1, A/46/L.34 and Add.1, A/46/L.35 and Add.1, A/46/L.36 and Add.1 and A/46/L.37 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/764;

(e) Resolutions 46/74 A to C, 46/75 and 46/76;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.51-54 and 69.

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to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize public opinion in Europe and North America, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session and therafter; requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 46/74 A); requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources, including a computer-based information system, and to ensure that it continued to discharge the tasks detailed in earlier resolutions; invited all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks (resolution 46/74 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1992-1993, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 46/74 C).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered that the convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region; reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories; (b) guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; (c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions; (d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and (e) guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites; welcomed the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East in Madrid on 30 October 1991, which constituted a significant step towards the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region; noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a transitional period, as part of the peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 46/75).

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Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violated the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; urged all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to respond to the note verbale submitted to them by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990; strongly deplored the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council; reaffirmed that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories, in no way changed the legal status of those territories; requested the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 46/76).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/47/35);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/75 and 46/76).

31. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of the forty-sixth session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461). At its forty-sixth session, 49/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the functions and the responsibilities of the President of the Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly; invited the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to undertake consultations to ensure that adequate staff was assigned and facilities provided to enable the President of the Assembly to carry out his functions and responsibilities and to report thereon as appropriate to the Assembly; and decided that such arrangements would have no financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 46/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/77).

49/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 144):

(a) Draft resolution: A/46/L.45;

(b) Resolution 46/77;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.70.

[illegible] Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Conference had been convened in 1973 pursuant to Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII).

The Convention received 119 signatures on 10 December 1982, and by the end of the period for signature (9 December 1984), an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number to 159. As at 31 March 1992, the Convention had received 51 of the 60 ratifications required for entry into force, which will take place one year after the sixtieth ratification.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26 and 45/145).

At its forty-sixth session, 50/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the support for the Convention; invited all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention; noted with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General to promote dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States; recognized that political and economic changes underscored the need to re-evaluate matters

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50/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 36):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/722 and A/46/724;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.44 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/78;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.70 and 71.

in the regime to be applied to the seabed area and that a productive dialogue thereon would facilitate the prospect of universal participation in the Convention; called upon States to expedite the early entry into force of the Convention, to promote universal participation in the Convention, including through the above-mentioned dialogue, to apply the Convention and its related resolutions in a manner consistent with their unified character as well as their object and purpose; also called upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; noted the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission and the completion of negotiations on the fulfilment of the obligations of those pioneer investors registered in March 1991 (LOS/PCN/L.87, para. 12); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and requested him to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention under the programme on the law of the sea and ocean affairs in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; also expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the law of the sea (A/46/724); welcomed regional efforts to integrate the ocean sector in national development plans and programmes; called on the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts, and invited the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations system in those endeavours; urged interested Member States, in particular States with advanced marine capabilities, to explore prospects for intensifying cooperation for the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies; requested the competent international organizations and the multilateral funding agencies to intensify assistance in the marine sector to developing countries and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States; welcomed the second report of the Secretary-General on the needs of States in realizing the benefits of the Convention (A/46/722) and requested the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken and any necessary follow-up action and to report thereon periodically to the General Assembly; recognized that the protection of the marine environment would be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention; reiterated its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that could have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources and, in particular, to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement; requested the Secretary-General to submit a special report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the Convention, in the light of the tenth anniversary in 1992 of its adoption, and to take such action as may be appropriate to mark the occasion; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty seventh session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/78).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April and from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva; its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April and at New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986; its fifth session at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April and in New York from 27 July to 21 August 1987; its sixth session from 14 March to 8 April 1988 at Kingston and in New York from 15 August to 2 September 1988; its seventh session from 27 February to 23 March 1989 at Kingston and in New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989; its eighth session from 5 to 30 March 1990 at Kingston and in New York from 13 to 31 August 1990; its ninth session at Kingston from 25 February to 22 March 1991 and in New York from 12 to 30 August 1991; and its tenth session at Kingston from 24 February to 13 March 1992 and in New York from 10 to 21 August 1992. The Commission has registered six pioneer investors: four in 1987, submitted by France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and two in 1991, submitted by China, and jointly by Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/78).

38. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The United Nations has focused its attention on the racial policies of South Africa since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of apartheid was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, in 1962, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 17 Member States: Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. (Upon its accession to the Federal Republic of Germany, the former German Democratic Republic ceased to be a member of the Special Committee; in 1990, Hungary terminated its membership in the Committee.) In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). Since then, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Fund to the Assembly.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 32/105 M).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). The Convention entered into force on 3 April 1988. As at 1 April 1992, 53 countries had ratified the Convention.

Following the adoption of the Convention, the Ad Hoc Committee became the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. At present, the Commission is composed of the following 14 Member States: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Russian Federation.

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. At present the Group is composed of the following 10 Member States: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania.

At its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, incorporating guidelines to the process of negotiations and a programme of action (A/S-16/1). Following a visit to South Africa in June 1990 by a high-level United Nations team, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-fourth session, in September 1990, unanimously adopted resolution 44/244, in which it reaffirmed the provisions of the Declaration and took careful note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

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At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly again adopted by consensus a resolution entitled "International efforts to eradicate apartheid" (resolution 45/176 A), in which the Assembly fully supported the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the problems in their country through genuine negotiations; called upon the South African authorities to continue their efforts to foster a climate fully conducive to negotiations and free political activity; and called for a speedy and full implementation of the agreements reached so far between the South African regime and the African National Congress. The General Assembly also adopted seven other resolutions (resolutions 45/176 B to H).

At its forty-sixth session, 51/ the General Assembly, preserving the consensus that was forged in 1989, adopted, without a vote, an omnibus resolution entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa" (resolution 46/79 A), in which it appealed to the international community to give full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society; and called upon the international community, in view of progress made in overcoming obstacles to

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51/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid: Supplement No. 22 (A/46/22);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 44 (A/46/44);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/499, A/46/507, A/46/648;

(d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/643;

(e) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.31 and Add.1, A/46/L.32, A/46/L.40 and Add.1, A/46/L.41, A/46/L.42 and Add.1 and A/46/L.43 and Add.1;

(f) Resolutions 46/79 A to F and decision 46/409;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/770;

(h) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.20 and 21;

(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.20;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.58-62, 64 and 72.

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negotiations, to resume academic, scientific and cultural links with democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in those fields and to resume sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa. The Assembly also adopted, without a vote, a resolution entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa" (resolution 46/79 F), in which it, inter alia, supported continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society; and supported assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law. The Assembly also adopted the following resolutions: "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 46/79 B) (adopted without a negative vote); "Military and other collaboration with South Africa" (resolution 46/79 C); "Relations between South Africa and Israel" (resolution 46/79 D); and "Oil Embargo against South Africa" (resolution 46/79 E).

The Security Council has reviewed the policies of apartheid since 1960. Recognizing that the situation in South Africa might endanger international peace and security it called, in 1963, upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators at Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist regime for violence and repression against the black people (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related materiel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)).

In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African regime's apartheid policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the regime's designs to further entrench apartheid, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa as well as requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria regime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

In February 1986, the Council demanded the immediate eradication of apartheid as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa; and demanded that the racist regime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of apartheid, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and lift the state of emergency (resolution 581 (1986)).

In November 1986, the Council urged all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items that they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes; requested of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related materiel" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) should include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary, police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof; called upon all States, among others, to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and from participating in any activities in South Africa that they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability; requested all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution

418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations; and further requested all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo (resolution 591 (1986)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question, which are considered under different agenda items.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 43 (A/47/43);

(c) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/176 B, 46/79 A, 46/79 C and 46/79 D).

34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to students from South Africa and during a transitional period ending on 31 December 1992 to students from Namibia. Scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and Zimbabwe were continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary, university or higher level, as well as for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in educational institutions of African and other low-cost countries. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/80 the Programme initiated, early this year, educational programmes inside South Africa in cooperation with bursary organizations and non-racial educational institutions.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly established the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States: Belarus, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on its continuation and strengthening.

At its forty-sixth session, 52/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continuing efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa; emphasized that it was incumbent upon the international community to assist in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education; considered that under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility to provide, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself; and appealed to all donors to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its expanded programme of activities (resolution 46/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/80).

52/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 102):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/561;

(b) Draft resolution: A/46/L.25 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/770;

(d) Resolution 46/80;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.50;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.58-62, 64 and 72.

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35. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978 (A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 15 November 1991 (A/46/652-S/23225).

On 20 December 1990, the members of the Security Council issued, through the President, a statement (S/22027) in which they inter alia reaffirmed their determination to support an active negotiating process in which all relevant parties would participate leading to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations which should be based on resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) of the Security Council and which should take into account the right to security of all States in the region, including Israel, and the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people. On 28 March 1991, in accordance with resolution 242, the Secretary-General designated Ambassador Edouard Brunner of Switzerland to succeed Ambassador Jarring as Special Representative to the Middle East. Ambassador Brunner represented the Secretary-General as the United Nations observer at the Middle East Peace Conference held in Madrid from 30 October to 1 November 1991.

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 117). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and

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UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO maintains a presence in the Sinai. Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council.

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII), and at its thirtieth to forty-sixth sessions, from 1975 to 1990 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C and 46/82 A and B).

At its forty-sixth session, 53/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensured the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/42 and 45/68; considered the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in

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53/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 35):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/586; A/46/623-S/23204 and Corr.1 and A/46/652-S/23225;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.49 and Add.1, A/46/L.50 and Add.1 and A/46/L.51;

(c) Resolutions 46/82 A and B;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.55-57 and 73.

November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements which violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B; determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter the city's physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately; and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside that territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories; strongly deplored the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 46/82 A).

The General Assembly also determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/82 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/82 A and B).

36. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting the efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act of Peace and Cooperation in Central America of 7 September 1984, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution (resolution 39/4).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central America; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, requested them to persevere in their valuable efforts and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support (resolution 41/37).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Agreement entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"; expressed its firmest support for the Agreement; called upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requested the international community to lend its full support; welcomed the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, set up at Caracas on 22 August 1987, and recognized the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of OAS on 18 November 1986; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery provided for in the Guatemala Agreement for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling, inter alia, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, recognizing the importance of the Joint Declaration of the Central American Presidents made on 16 January 1988 at San Jose, whereby they undertook to fulfil immediately, unconditionally and unilaterally the commitments made in the agreements contained in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, which must necessarily be "subject to special verification", commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing

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on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration; expressed its strongest support for the agreement; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hoped that the Central American Presidents at their next meeting would evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the Esquipulas II agreement; urged the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that would enable them to overcome the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process; exhorted the five Central American countries to support and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the cooperation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the essential verification machinery; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which had links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreement and to abstain from any action that might impede such implementation; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, as stipulated in resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development (resolution 43/24).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements; expressed its strongest support for these agreements; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expressed its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation; fully supported the Secretary-General in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Support and Verification Commission, together with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America; supported the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua; requested the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the forty-fourth session on the progress of the United

Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (resolution 44/10).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly commended the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings; expressed its strongest support for those agreements and urged the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the maintenance, establishment and effective functioning of the appropriate verification machinery; welcomed the National Conciliation Agreement on economic and social matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and endorsed, in particular, the provision concerning exceptional circumstances and the invitation it makes to the international community and the international funding agencies to provide effective and efficient support for the implementation of the agreement; commended the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and, in particular, to encourage a negotiated political settlement of the Salvadorian conflict; fully endorsed the active role being played by the Secretary-General as an intermediary in the context of the mandate which was conferred upon him by the Security Council and which, pursuant to the agreements signed at Geneva and at Caracas, was emphasized on 31 October 1990 by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional in order to strengthen and accelerate the negotiation process; requested the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to make every possible effort to carry out all the political agreements drawn up in Geneva and Caracas, bearing in mind, especially, the proposals of the Secretary-General in order to expedite the negotiation process and achieve as soon as possible a just and lasting peace in El Salvador; requested the Secretary-General to report to it during the forty-fifth session on the conduct of the tasks that the United Nations may undertake as a result of negotiations on El Salvador; encouraged the Government of Guatemala to continue to support the national reconciliation process by pursuing its dialogue with the various sectors in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the lengthy confrontation which has been taking place in Guatemala; noted with satisfaction the agreements reached at the meetings of the Security Commission, established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, held at San José in July 1990 and at San Salvador in September 1990, as well as the meeting of the technical subcommittee, held at Guatemala City in October 1990; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the negotiation process and the verification of any agreements that might be adopted on the basis of the work of the Security Commission; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which had links with and interests in it to facilitate the process of peace and democratization in the region and to refrain from any action that might hinder that process; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the resolution; and urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, as stipulated in Assembly resolution 42/231 (resolution 45/15).

At its forty-sixth session, 54/ the General Assembly, taking note of the second report of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, taking note with satisfaction of the work carried out in the region by the Group in verifying the security commitments entered into by the Central American Governments under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and of the work of the International Support and Verification Commission in the repatriation and relocation of displaced persons and refugees, undertaken with the cooperation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme, and of the Office of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, expressing its conviction that the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters reached in Nicaragua on 26 October 1990 and phase II thereof, signed on 15 August 1991, constituted positive and promising contributions to strengthening the process of democratization, development and peace in Nicaragua and in the region, observing with satisfaction that the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional are continuing the negotiating process, begun on 4 April 1990 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, observing also with satisfaction the progress of the talks between the

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54/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 31):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/713-S/23256;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/658-S/23222 and Corr.1, A/46/876-S/23580 and A/46/935-S/24066;

(c) Draft resolution: A/46/L.30/Rev.2;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/772;

(e) Resolutions 46/109 A and B;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.51;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.64 and 75.

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Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, which had taken place under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala, in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General, and recognizing the unfailing determination of the Río Group to achieve peace in Central America and the valuable contribution made by its member States, welcomed the implementation of phases I and II of the National Conciliation Agreement on Economic and Social Matters of 26 October 1990 and 15 August 1991, and supported the agreements reached in phase II regarding property rights and privatization; endorsed the efforts of the Secretary-General to bring about peace in Central America and in particular his active role as an intermediary in Guatemala and El Salvador; urged the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to step up the confidence-building and security measures unilaterally adopted by them in order to maintain the suspension of the armed confrontation pending the conclusion in the shortest possible time of political agreements; and expressed its support for the process of negotiation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca which had given rise to the Mexico and Querétaro Agreements of 26 April 1991 and 25 July 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 46/109 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly, taking into consideration that the force of the new democratic spirit prevailing in Central America had created a sphere of political action which made it feasible to resume with greater momentum the process of regional integration, as a basis for a firm and lasting peace in the region, bearing in mind that there remained in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, reaffirmed the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development; encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which genuinely represented the will of their people and which based their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights and on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel; reiterated the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America had for the implementation of the resolution; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 46/109 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/109 A and B).

37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the member States of the European Community (A/46/194). At that session, 55/ the General Assembly, mindful of the need to strengthen further and make more effective the collective efforts of the international community, in particular the United Nations system, in providing humanitarian assistance, adopted a resolution on the strengthening of coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system, the annex to which contained a set of guiding principles governing humanitarian assistance; sections on disaster prevention and on preparedness and early warning mechanisms; recommendations for a central emergency revolving fund and a central register of specialized personnel, equipment and supplies that could be called on at short notice; and other measures to enhance the stand-by capacity for emergency relief. It underlined the importance of consolidated appeals and the continuum from relief to rehabilitation and development, as well as coordination, cooperation and leadership in the provision of humanitarian assistance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/182).

On 13 February 1992, the Secretary-General announced the creation of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and designated Mr. Jan Eliasson as Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. In accordance with paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182, the Under-Secretary-General is to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The first such report will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council in 1993.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/182).

55/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 143):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/568;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/806;

(c) Resolution 46/182;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.55;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.39, 41, 42 and 78.

38. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

At that session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; decision 41/414, 42/410 and 43/409).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/406).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session (decision 45/424).

At its forty-sixth session, 56/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/406).

39. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193). At its forty-sixth session, 57/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and the draft resolution on the item to its forty-seventh session and to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/407).

56/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 39):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23 (Part VII and Part VII/Corr.1, chap. X));

(b) Decision 46/406;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.45.

57/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Draft resolution: A/46/L.20;

(b) Decision 46/407;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.46.

40. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460 and 45/421).

At its forty-sixth session, 58/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/418).

No advance documentation expected.

41. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

58/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 38):

(a) Decision 46/418;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.68.

At its forty-second to forty-sixth sessions, 59/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to forty-seventh sessions, respectively (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429 and 46/436).

No advance documentation expected.

42. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council; considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

59/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 41):

(a) Decision 46/436;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460, 43/459 and 45/430).

At its forty-sixth session, 60/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to a later date and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/442).

No advance documentation expected.

41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459 and 45/435).

At its forty-sixth session, 61/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/443).

No advance documentation expected.

60/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 42):

(a) Decision 46/412;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

61/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 43):

(a) Decision 46/443;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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44. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458 and 45/454).

At its forty-sixth session, 62/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/444).

No advance documentation expected.

45. Question of Cyprus

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 December 1992 (resolution 759 (1992)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 31 May 1992 (S/24050 and Add.1).

62/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Decision 46/444;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

In December 1974, the Security Council again endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations, which was subsequently used as a basis for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

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At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action that violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts that he had made in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation; condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared them illegal and invalid and called for their immediate withdrawal; reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to make new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution; called upon all parties to cooperate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

Between September and December 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks in New York. On 17 January 1985, he convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470, 41/470, 42/460, 43/459, 44/471 and 45/455).

On 12 March 1990, the Security Council adopted resolution 649, in which it reaffirmed in particular its resolution 367 (1975) as well as its support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities, in which they pledged themselves to establish a bi-communal Federal Republic of Cyprus that would safeguard its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment, and exclude union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession; and called upon the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that would be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects, in line with resolution 649 and the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements.

On 11 October 1991, the Council adopted resolution 716 in which it reaffirmed that the fundamental principles of a Cyprus settlement were the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the exclusion of union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession, and the establishment of a new constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that would ensure the well-being and security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation; and reaffirmed that its position on the solution to the Cyprus problem was based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communities as defined by the Secretary-General in the eleventh paragraph of annex I to his report dated 8 March 1990 (S/21183).

On 10 April 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 750, in which it reaffirmed its previous resolutions on Cyprus and its position set out in resolutions 649 (1990) and 716 (1991) that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as defined in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report of 3 April 1992 (S/23780) in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession; endorsed the set of ideas described in paragraphs 17 to 25 and 27 of the Secretary-General's report as an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement, subject to the work that needed to be done on the outstanding issues, in particular on territorial adjustments and displaced persons, being brought to a conclusion as an integrated package mutually agreed upon by both communities; requested all concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives in clarifying without delay those outstanding issues; decided to remain seized of the Cyprus question on an ongoing and direct basis in support of the effort to complete the set of ideas and to conclude an overall framework agreement; requested the Secretary-General to pursue his intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas during May and June 1992, to keep the Council closely informed of his efforts and to seek the Council's direct support whenever necessary; and continued to believe that, following the satisfactory conclusion of the Secretary-General's intensive efforts to complete the set of ideas, the convening of a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represented an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see A/46/PV.79). 2/

No advance documentation expected.

46. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraq aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, 63/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79). 2/

47. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations addressed to him in the annex to the resolution and to report thereon as proposed; invited the specialized agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement, as appropriate, those recommendations within their respective spheres of competence; and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In order to facilitate this review, it requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session relevant information, including information on the status of subsidiary bodies and their reporting procedures (resolution 45/264).

63/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 46):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/509-S/23088;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At its forty-sixth session, 64/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolutions 45/177 and 45/264, adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in the annex to the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/235).

48. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991. At that session, 65/ the Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee and open to the participation of all Member States, and to entrust the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 46/472).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, Supplement No. 48 (A/47/48).

64/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 137):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/578;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/46/L.23 and A/46/L.57/Rev.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/898;

(d) Resolution 46/235;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.63;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.38 and 84.

65/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 147):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/233;

(b) Draft decision: A/46/L.68;

(c) Decision 46/472;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.84.

40. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

In connection with resolution 3093 A (XXVIII), the Secretary-General on 2 August 1974 invited the Permanent Representatives of the States appointed by the President of the General Assembly to serve on the Special Committee to inform him of the names of the representatives of their Governments to the Committee; the same invitation was sent to China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In their replies, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States declined to serve on the Special Committee. No communication was received from the group of Western European and other States concerning their candidates for membership in the Special Committee. In those circumstances and following informal consultations, no meetings of the Special Committee were held (see A/9800).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 3093 B (XXVIII), invited all States to communicate to him their views and suggestions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the replies (resolution 3254 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets; and requested the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis of various aspects of the problem, including conclusions and recommendations (resolution 3463 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, invited all States to communicate to him their comments with regard to matters covered in the report; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States as well as any further conclusions and recommendations (resolution 31/87).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, requested him to prepare a background report for the tenth special session, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by him and under resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information on the progress made with regard to the pilot test of the reporting instrument (resolution 32/85).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, expressed the view that gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis would contribute to curbing the arms race (resolution S-10/2, para. 89).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting, to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument, to assess the results of the practical test and to develop recommendations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/67).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures (resolution 34/83 F).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles that should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare, on that basis, a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981 (resolution 35/142 A); recommended that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually their military expenditures to the Secretary-General; requested the latter to report on these matters on an annual basis; and also requested him, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts, to refine further the reporting instrument and to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that would arise in connection with agreements on reduction of military expenditures (resolution 35/142 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item at its session in 1982 (resolution 36/82 A).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 35/142 B. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which

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the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item (resolution 37/95 A); requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary cooperation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; and also requested him to submit progress reports to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 37/95 B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1983 from Member States in the framework of the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and with the submitted data arranged by the Secretariat according to statistical practice, and of that containing views and suggestions of States on practical means of promoting the wider participation of States in the above-mentioned system; and also took note of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 38/184 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures (resolution 39/64 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system, and of his progress report on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B (resolution 39/64 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item and to finalize the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject (resolution 40/91 A); took note of the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets; invited all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the Assembly at its forty-first session; also took note of his report containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; stressed the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems; and reiterated its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available (resolution 40/91 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets (resolution 41/57).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the last outstanding paragraph of those principles (resolution 42/36).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item, to conclude its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the above-mentioned principles and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session; drew anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets; urged all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to cooperate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (resolution 43/73).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work of the Disarmament Commission on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets; took note of those principles and decided to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 A); considered that transparency required agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems; called upon all States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the Assembly; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets" (resolution 44/114 B).

At its forty-sixth session, 66/ the General Assembly, recalling that the Disarmament Commission, in dealing with objective information on military matters, was currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures, called upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the Assembly; and encouraged the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992 (resolution 46/25).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/91 B), A/47/303.

50. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A). At the forty-third session, the Assembly, recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it had unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament, observing that at no stage since that session had the qualitative aspect of the arms race been seriously addressed by the international community and emphasizing that the proposal contained in the resolution was without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes, invited Member States to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments and disseminate the assessments

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66/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/311 and Add.1 and A/46/381 and Add.1 and 2;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/46/661;

(d) Resolution 46/25;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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provided by the Secretary-General; further invited them to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals as well as the evaluations of the national panels; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/77 A).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security; requested the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report could be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; noted that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States had already begun; encouraged Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General, and invited them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A).

At its forty-fifth session, 67/ the General Assembly, noting the results of the United Nations Conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990, and recognizing, in that regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change; fully agreed that: (a) the international community needed to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change; and (b) the United Nations could serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas for this purpose; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report (resolution 45/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/60).

67/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 58):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/568;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/780;

(c) Resolution 45/60;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3, 19, 29 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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51. Science and technology for disarmament

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes; called upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international cooperation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" (resolution 44/118 B).

At its forty-fifth session, 68/ the General Assembly welcomed national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes; called upon Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in the field; invited all Member States and relevant international organizations to develop international cooperation in that area, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes, *inter alia*, in the fields of verification and of compliance, by parties, with agreement on arms control and disarmament and application of technologies for improved means of verification and for weapons disposal; and recommended that the United Nations give appropriate attention to the collection and dissemination of information on scientific and technological developments in those fields (resolution 45/61).

No advance documentation expected.

52. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion

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68/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 59):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/45/781;

(b) Resolution 45/61;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.4, 18, 25 and 35;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

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of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 41/86 Q).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session (resolution 42/42 F).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly recognized that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, could make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements; noted with satisfaction the completion by the Disarmament Commission of its work on the subject of verification in all its aspects; endorsed the general principles of verification drawn up by the Commission and contained in its report; requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would: (a) identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament; (b) assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects; and (c) provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context; requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (resolution 43/81 B).

At its forty-fifth session, 69/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General; noted that the report was approved by the Group of

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69/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 66):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/372 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/45/788;

(c) Resolution 45/65;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/45/PV.3-7, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 28, 32, 33, 37 and 38;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.54.

Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification; requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation; also requested him to take appropriate action within available resources on the recommendations of the Group; encouraged Member States to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (resolution 45/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/65).

53. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, referring to the commitment by the nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial test-ban treaty to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end; recalling the relevant provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and resolution 2028 (XX), by which it had stressed the need for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear-Powers; and noting that article II of the partial test-ban treaty provided a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments by a conference of its parties, recommended that the parties carry out consultations concerning the appropriate use of article II for the conversion of the partial test-ban treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the States parties to the partial test-ban treaty undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the treaty to convert it to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of its efforts to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/46 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive-test-ban treaty; and requested the States parties to the Treaty to report on the progress of their efforts to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/26 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the submission of an amendment proposal by the States parties to the Treaty to the three depositary Governments for consideration at a conference of the parties to the Treaty to be convened for that purpose in accordance with article II of the Treaty (resolution 43/63 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly recommended that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty, should be established to make arrangements for the Amendment Conference and that such preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991; recommended also that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among States parties to the Treaty; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services as might be required for the amendment conference and its preparation; invited the amendment conference to transmit to the Assembly the documents it deemed appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of the ongoing work (resolution 44/106).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted that the Amendment Conference would be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991; called upon all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; recommended that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was achieved; also recommended that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deemed appropriate, to study, inter alia, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference; and stressed the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 45/50).

At its forty-sixth session, 70/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991, and took note of its report; took note of the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time; welcomed the consultations conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference and the holding in 1992 of more structured open-ended consultations, as well as the establishment of a group of friends of the President in order to examine various aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, with a view to resuming the work of the Conference as soon as possible thereafter; called upon all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty; urged all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty; recommended that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; and stressed once again the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 46/28).

No advance documentation expected.

70/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 52):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/46/665;

(b) Resolution 46/28;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

54. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to cooperate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged that: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference and all other States should cooperate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; and also urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network (resolution 41/47).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session and reiterated its recommendations to the States members of the Conference to promote such work, to the nuclear-weapon States to agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures, and to nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so to adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; and again urged the Conference to establish immediately a seismic monitoring network (resolution 42/27).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles signed by them and the agreement in principle and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of a nuclear-test ban and to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session; reiterated its call for action by the Conference on Disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States and other States for cooperation to promote the work towards a verifiable nuclear-test-ban treaty and towards establishing an international seismic monitoring network and initiating investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty (resolution 43/64).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged that the Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban) and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session; that States members of the Conference on Disarmament and all other States should facilitate and promote such work; and that the nuclear-weapon States should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; also urged the Conference on Disarmament to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network; to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that would take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data; and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 44/107).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban to carry forward the work begun in the Conference on structure and scope as well as verification and compliance; also urged the Conference to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that was under way concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; urged the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures; and urged those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the partial-test-ban treaty (resolution 45/51).

At its forty-sixth session, 71/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test

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71/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda items 51 and 53):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/666;

(c) Resolution 46/29;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of priority which constituted an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament; urged, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time; reaffirmed the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and in this context urged the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1992 with an appropriate mandate; requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its substantive work on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives; urged the Conference on Disarmament: (a) to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiataives; (b) to continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (c) to investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; urged: (a) the nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (b) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made (resolution 46/29).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

55. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 39/54, 40/82, 41/48 and 42/28).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views and suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/65).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/108 and 45/52).

At its forty-sixth session, 72/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to conduct further consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, on the basis of the study undertaken by him in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65, as well as the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 45/52, taking into account the evolving situation in the region, to explore further the ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/30).

72/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 54):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/291 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/667;

(c) Resolution 46/30;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

56. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their cooperation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (resolutions 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109 and 45/53).

At its forty-sixth session, 73/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/31), A/47/304.

73/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 55):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/425 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/668;

(c) Resolution 46/31;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111 and 45/54).

At its forty-sixth session, 74/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of

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74/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 56):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/669;

(c) Resolution 46/32;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 46/32).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

58. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112 and 45/55 A and B).

At its forty-sixth session, 75/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; recognized, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that that legal regime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly; recognized, in that regard, the relevance of considering measures on

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75/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 57):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/670;

(c) Resolution 46/33;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; further requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 46/33).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU; called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 61), reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by IAEA (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist regime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist regime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of cooperation and collaboration with it in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B and 44/113 A and B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 45/56 A); took note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa had resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability; requested all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; also requested him to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities (resolution 45/56 B).

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At its forty-sixth session, 76/ the General Assembly called upon South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with IAEA; also called upon South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that might lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with IAEA; requested the Director General of IAEA to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of IAEA; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of IAEA to verify the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials; urged all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/34 A); reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to OAU in organizing the meeting of the group of experts; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU to meet during 1992, in order to

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76/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 58):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/357 and Add.1 and A/46/572;

(b) Report of the meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or a treaty on the denuclearization of Africa: A/C.1/46/9, annex;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/46/671;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/752;

(e) Resolutions 46/34 A and B;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-24 and 36;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.46;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.65-66.

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complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 46/34 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/34 A and B).

60. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 61). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly;

also requested him, with the cooperation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested him, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish annually its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolutions 38/187 B, 39/63 C, 40/92 B, 41/58 D, 42/37 A, 43/74 C, 44/115 A and 45/57 A). Also at its thirty-eighth session, the Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested him to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and also requested him to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 39/65 A and B, 40/92 A and B and 41/58 A and B). Also at its thirty-ninth session, the Assembly noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); reaffirmed the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date (resolution 41/58 A); reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States; appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to cooperate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); took note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated (resolution 41/58 D).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report (resolution 42/37 A); recognized the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 General Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; also requested him, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; further requested the Secretary-General, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and requested him, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives (a) to appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities; (b) where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as might be required; and (c) to seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations (resolution 42/37 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of a convention; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States, in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C; also requested him, pursuant to that resolution, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons, and to report to Member States as soon as possible (resolution 43/74 A); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; noted that the Ad Hoc Meeting agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 43/74 B); took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that, notwithstanding the progress made in 1988, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; recognized the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a multilateral convention; welcomed the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of other interested States; and expressed the hope that all States would contribute actively to the objectives of the conference (resolution 43/74 C).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; noted, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded, that there existed an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date; requested the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by that Conference that a global ban of chemical weapons was of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention; called upon all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the

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Declaration of the Paris Conference; welcomed the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989, to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date, and welcomed also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to cooperate with Governments to that end; recognized that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention; recognized also the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention (resolution 44/115 A); welcomed the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; called upon all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, inter alia, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis; noted with satisfaction that the Security Council had decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 44/115 B); called upon all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to provide information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis in accordance with the modalities agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; noted that the Second Review Conference had decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991; welcomed the fact that there were more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States had forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States had declared their accession to the Convention and one State had withdrawn its reservations to it; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence (resolution 44/115 C).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report; expressed its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations; stressed the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention; invited all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation (resolution 45/57 A); noted that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for that Conference had been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the Committee would meet at Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Third Review Conference and its preparation (resolution 45/57 B); condemned vigorously all actions that violated or threatened to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare and other relevant provisions of international law; endorsed the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of its resolution 42/37 C concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of the timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; and noted the continuing significance of the Security Council decision to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, should there be any future use of chemical weapons in violation of international law (resolution 45/57 C).

At its forty-sixth session, 77/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; stressed the importance, *inter alia*, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomed with satisfaction the results of that Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention, and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint; called upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference; and called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention (resolution 46/35 A); condemned vigorously all actions that violated or threatened to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law; renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirmed the vital necessity of upholding its provisions; welcomed, in that context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use; and supported as well other similar activities of regional and international disarmament

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77/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 59):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/672;

(c) Resolutions 46/35 A to C;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-24, 33 and 34;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction (resolution 46/35 B); renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol; noted the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report; commended the decision of the Conference to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992; strongly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations; stressed the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; welcomed those initiatives taken by States, and urged all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention; and called upon all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character (resolution 46/35 C).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27).

61. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

(c) Conventional disarmament

(d) Nuclear disarmament

(e) Defensive security concepts and policies

(f) Relationship between disarmament and development

(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(h) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(i) International arms transfers

(j) Regional disarmament

(k) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(l) Transparency in armaments

(m) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

(n) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, which had been submitted to it by the Soviet Union and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Soviet Union submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee, redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

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At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432 and resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418).

At the forty-sixth session, 78/ the General Assembly adopted 12 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413).

78/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 60):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms: A/46/301;

(ii) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: A/46/333 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(iii) Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment: A/46/364;

(iv) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament: A/46/398;

In the first resolution, entitled "Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques", the General Assembly noted that, as a result of consultations, a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques had expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992 and that, to that end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention, will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a preparatory committee for the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Second Review Conference and its preparation; and also noted that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Second Review Conference and its preparation were to be made by the Conference (resolution 46/36 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the

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(v) Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes: A/46/495;

(vi) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/46/527;

(vii) Prohibition of attacks on nuclear facilities: A/46/556;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/466;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/45/778 and Corr.1;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/752;

(g) Resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413;

(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.46;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.65 and 66.

widest possible distribution; and commended the study to the attention of all Member States (resolution 46/36 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (resolution 46/36 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, under the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to continue to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (resolution 46/36 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1991 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; recognized that in 1991 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1992 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (resolution 46/36 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures", the General Assembly reaffirmed that the regional approach to disarmament was one of the essential elements in the global process of disarmament; was convinced of the importance and effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of States of the region and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to the security and stability of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with international law and existing treaties; stressed the importance of confidence-building measures in ensuring the success of this process; noted with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the conclusion of peace, security and cooperation agreements and following from the implementation of measures intended to enhance confidence in the fields of political, economic and military cooperation; affirmed that regional and subregional agreements on arms control and disarmament could contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts; recognized the useful role played by the regional centres of the United Nations; encouraged States of the same region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations; stressed that confidence-building measures, including objective information on military activities and capabilities, were essential to the promotion of arms control and disarmament at the regional level; believed that regional initiatives should enjoy the support of all States of the region concerned and the respect of those outside that region; and invited and encouraged all States to conclude, whenever possible, agreements on disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional level (resolution 46/36 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe", the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in the process of disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe; welcomed the determination of the States signatories of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe fully to implement its provisions and the determination of all the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe fully to implement the provisions of the Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the decision of those States to continue negotiations in those fields; and invited all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions (resolution 46/35 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "International arms transfers", the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms; called upon all States to give high priority to eradicating the illicit trade in all kinds of weapons and military equipment, a most disturbing and dangerous phenomenon often associated with terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and mercenary and other destabilizing activities, and to take urgent action towards that end, as recommended in the study submitted by the Secretary-General; urged Member States to exercise effective control over their weapons and military equipment and their arms imports and exports to prevent them from getting into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms trade; also urged Member States to ensure that they had in place an adequate body of laws and administrative machinery for regulating and monitoring effectively their transfer of arms, to strengthen or adopt strict measures for their enforcement, and to cooperate at the international, regional and subregional levels to harmonize, where appropriate, relevant laws, regulations and administrative procedures as well as their enforcement measures, with the goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade as stated in the recommendations in the study; invited Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on their national legislation and/or regulations on arms exports, imports and procurement, and administrative procedures, as regards both authorization of arms transfers and prevention of the illicit arms trade; called upon affected States to provide the Secretary-General, in accordance with national judicial procedures, information regarding arms and military equipment, seized by authorities, destined for the use of terrorists, drug traffickers and organized crime and for mercenary and other destabilizing activities, when this would assist the eradication of the illicit arms trade; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to make available for consultation by Member States the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to publish the information provided in connection with paragraph 6 above; also requested the Secretary-General to assist, upon request and within available resources, in holding meetings and seminars at the national, regional and international levels, as pertinent, with a view to: (a) promoting the concept of transparency as a confidence-building measure; (b) increasing the awareness of the destructive and destabilizing effects of the illicit traffic in arms and to exploring ways and means for its eradication; (c) promoting the development of internationally harmonized laws and administrative procedures relating to official arms procurement and arms transfer policies; and (d) promoting regional and international efforts to eradicate the illicit traffic in arms and providing advisory assistance to Member States, when so requested, on measures for enforcement of relevant rules and administrative procedures as recommended in the study, with a view to, inter alia, facilitating cooperation between Member States in the training of their customs and other appropriate officials; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution; requested the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1992, to consider including the issue of international arms transfers in the agenda of its substantive session in 1993; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International arms transfers" (resolution 46/36 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional disarmament" (resolution 46/36 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, in particular at the completion by both parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty; welcomed the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the United States of America in Moscow on 31 July 1991; also welcomed the unilateral decision announced by the President of the United States of America on 27 September 1991 significantly to reduce the size and nature of United States nuclear deployments worldwide and to enhance stability, as well as the similar steps announced by the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 5 October 1991, in response to that decision; recalled the stated intention of the two Governments concerned to intensify, following the signature of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, further negotiations on other issues, in particular on preventing an arms race in space and achieving a comprehensive nuclear-test ban; encouraged and supported the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to give future negotiations the highest priority; and invited the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep other Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations (resolution 46/36 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States; called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the progress recorded in the ongoing negotiations on this subject; took note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa; expressed the hope that the effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste would enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories; requested IAEA to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (resolution 46/36 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly recognized that an increased level of openness and transparency in the field of armaments would enhance confidence, promote stability, help States to exercise restraint, ease tensions and strengthen regional and international peace and security; declared its determination to prevent the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including conventional arms, in order to promote stability and strengthen regional or international peace and security, taking into account the legitimate security needs of States and the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments; reaffirmed the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which implied that States also had the right to acquire arms with which to defend themselves; reiterated its conviction, as expressed in its resolution 43/75 I, that arms transfers in all their aspects deserved serious consideration by the international community, inter alia, because of: (a) their potential effects in further destabilizing areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security; (b) their potentially negative effects on the progress of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples; and (c) the danger of increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking; called upon all Member States to exercise due restraint in exports and imports of conventional arms, particularly in situations of tension or conflict, and to ensure that they had in place an adequate body of laws and administrative procedures regarding the transfer of arms and to adopt strict measures for their enforcement; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms, which also addressed the problem of the illicit arms trade; requested the Secretary-General to establish and maintain at United Nations Headquarters in New York a universal and non-discriminatory Register of Conventional Arms, to include data on international arms transfers as well as information provided by Member States on military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, as set out in paragraph 10 of the resolution, and in accordance with procedures and input requirements initially comprising those set out in the annex to the resolution and subsequently incorporating any adjustments to the annex decided upon by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session in the light of the recommendations of the panel referred to in paragraph 8 of the resolution; also requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental technical experts to be nominated by him on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to elaborate the technical procedures and to make any adjustments to the annex to the present resolution necessary for the effective operation of the Register, and to prepare a report on the modalities for early expansion of the scope of the Register by the addition of further categories of equipment and inclusion of data on military holdings and procurement through national production, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session; called upon all Member States to provide annually for the Register data on imports and exports of arms in accordance with the procedures established by paragraphs 7 and 8 of the resolution; invited Member States, pending the expansion of the Register, also to provide to the Secretary-General, with their annual report on imports and exports of arms, available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requested the Secretary-General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their request; decided, with a view to future expansion, to keep the scope of and the participation in the Register under review, and, to this end: (a) invited Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views, not later than 30 April 1994, on (i) the operation of the Register during its first two years; and (ii) the addition of further categories of equipment and the elaboration of the Register to include military holdings and procurement through national production; and (b) requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament as set forth in paragraphs 12 to 15 of the resolution and the views expressed by Member States, for submission to the General Assembly with a view to a decision at its forty-ninth session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to address, as soon as possible, the question of the interrelated aspects of the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms, including military holdings and procurement through national production, and to elaborate universal and non-discriminatory practical means to increase openness and transparency in this field; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to address the problems of, and the elaboration of practical means to increase, openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications and to weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with existing legal instruments; invited the Secretary-General to provide to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant information, including, inter alia, views submitted to him by Member States and information provided under the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, as well as on the work of the Disarmament Commission under its agenda item entitled "Objective information on military matters"; further requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a report on its work on this issue; invited all Member States, in the meantime, to take measures on a national, regional and global basis, including within the appropriate forums, to promote openness and transparency in armaments; called upon all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; also invited all Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their national arms import and export policies, legislation and administrative procedures, both as regards authorization of arms transfers and prevention of illicit transfers; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress made in implementing the present resolution, including relevant information provided by Member States; noted that effective implementation of the resolution would require an up-to-date database system in the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Transparency in armaments" (resolution 46/36 L).

In the first decision, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided (a) to welcome the report of the Secretary-General on the question; (b) to invite Member States that had not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on the matter; and (c) to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (decision 46/412).

In the second decision, entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee", the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee as requested by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, took note of the intent of the parties to form a preparatory committee in 1993 for the conference called for in article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 1995 Conference and its Preparatory Committee" (decision 46/413).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/116 O, 45/58 O and 46/36 C, H and L), A/47/313, A/47/316.

62. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) World Disarmament Campaign

(b) Regional confidence-building measures

(c) Nuclear-arms freeze

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(e) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items in which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F and 45/59 A to E).

At its forty-sixth session, 79/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 46/37 A to F).

79/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 61):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

In the first resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 4 October 1991; commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme; noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; recommended that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; invited all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund; decided that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United

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(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A/46/365;

(ii) World Disarmament Campaign: A/46/498;

(iii) Regional disarmament: A/46/382 and Add.1;

(iv) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: A/46/530;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/46/674;

(d) Resolutions 46/37 A to F;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.65 and 66.

Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which had not yet announced any voluntary contributions would do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993 (resolution 46/37 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa; welcomed the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa; requested the Secretary-General to continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the final document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States at the seminar-workshop held at Yaoundé from 17 to 21 June 1991, by, in particular, establishing the standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/37 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze", the General Assembly called upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following: (a) it would embrace a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles, the complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles; the complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; and (b) it would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification; and requested the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/37 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 46/37 D).

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In the fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; noted with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, as well as to the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; requested him to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/37 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly encouraged the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament; commended the Secretary-General for all the efforts he had made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requested him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres; appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation; decided that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the regional centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/37 F).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/37 A, B, E and F).

63. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(f) Disarmament Week

(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

(h) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

(i) Transfer of high technology with military applications

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (ibid., para. 118).

At its thirty-third to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H and 45/62 A to G and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421 and 44/432).

At its forty-sixth session, 80/ the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the item (resolutions 46/38 A to D).

80/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/46/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

In the first resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission"; stressed the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H; noted with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission had successfully implemented its reform programme and had made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session; also noted with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1992 substantive session: (1) objective information on military matters; (2) process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; (3) regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security; and (4) the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields; requested the Disarmanent Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end (resolution 46/38 A).

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(i) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/46/400;

(ii) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/46/604;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/46/334);

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/46/675;

(f) Resolutions 46/38 A to D;

(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

In the second resolution, entitled "Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament; and recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it (resolution 46/38 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urged the Conference to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992; called upon the Conference to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; urged the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/38 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "The transfer of high technology with military applications", the General Assembly called upon the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration, within the scope of its agenda, of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session; invited all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States (resolution 46/38 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/47/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O, 44/119 G, 45/62 A and 46/38 D);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G).

64. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with LAS and OAU, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNIDIR (resolution 40/93).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, respectively (resolutions 42/44, 43/80 and 44/121).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; reiterated also its condemnation of the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military field; expressed its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; called upon all States and organizations not to cooperate with and giving assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/63).

At its forty-sixth session, 81/ the General Assembly deplored Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons; expressed grave concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields; expressed its deep concern regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems; reaffirmed that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability; requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/39).

65. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 61). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use" (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI);

81/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 63):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/569;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/676;

(c) Resolution 46/39;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-24 and 36;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977 and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84, 41/50 and 42/30).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 43/67).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/430).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 45/64).

At its forty-sixth session, 82/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981; also noted with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983; urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; stressed that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; noted, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 46/40).

No advance documentation expected.

82/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 64):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/46/677;

(b) Resolution 46/40;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

66. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a regime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from their meetings at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and provide an updated report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/46 A). At the same session, the Assembly called upon the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and also called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of

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the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 42/46 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B; expressed its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties had proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities, notwithstanding the Assembly's calls in resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B for a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community could fully participate; reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with him (resolution 43/83 A). At the same session, the Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties (resolution 43/83 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participating in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date; and invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of actions taken in this regard (resolution 44/124 A). The Assembly also reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; expressed the conviction that any regime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community; and urged all States Members to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 44/124 B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly expressed regret that, despite the numerous resolutions it had adopted, the Secretary-General or his representative had not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urged once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings; called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; expressed the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stressed that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; urged all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and are for the benefit of all mankind; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting coordinated international cooperation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/78 A).

At the same session, the Assembly expressed deep concern that no concrete measures had been taken in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 44/124 A; appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date, and invited them to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the resolution. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in that regard to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in the resolution (resolution 45/78 B).

At its forty-sixth session, 83/ the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment, and the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties on 3 October 1991 at Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next 50 years; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a United

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83/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 66):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/512, A/46/583, A/46/590;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/679;

(c) Resolutions 46/41 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.38-39;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica and decided to keep the matter under review; took note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, and requested him to monitor and gather information within existing resources on the state of the environment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the Assembly; expressed its regret that, despite numerous resolutions adopted by the Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative had not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urged once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings; reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requested him to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; expressed its disappointment, while welcoming the recent signing at Madrid of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties, that the Protocol had not been negotiated with the full participation of the international community; reaffirmed the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information at the Secretariat; called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica; urged all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica were carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities would ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and were for the benefit of all mankind; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 46/41 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with regret and viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which had been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties; appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 of the resolution (resolution 46/41 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/41 A and B).

67. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 69), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125 and 45/79).

At its forty-sixth session, 84/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean States to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations; emphasized the need for a just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; welcomed the decision announced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America no longer to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on naval vessels and the positive effect that this will have on the process of confidence- and security-building and disarmament in the Mediterranean; noted

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84/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 67):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/523 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/680;

(c) Resolution 46/42;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.40-45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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the adoption in December 1990 of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe by the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which, inter alia, underlined their wish to promote favourable conditions for a harmonious development and diversification of relations with the non-participating Mediterranean States; took note of the conclusions of the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra from 2 to 7 September 1991, which, inter alia, welcomed the continuing efforts of the non-aligned countries in the region to promote the process of an open and constructive dialogue for peace, stability, security, development and cooperation in the region and supported the initiatives being undertaken by Mediterranean countries in that respect; welcomed in that context the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries, to be held at Tunis in early 1992; noted also the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening; encouraged the non-aligned Mediterranean countries and the European Mediterranean countries to redouble their efforts to promote and implement confidence- and security-building measures in the disarmament field and to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development in the Mediterranean region, thus enhancing peace, security and cooperation in the region; urged all States to cooperate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of cooperation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and invited all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/42).

68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2992 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)). The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979 (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, in which the Committee had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79 and 44/120).

In 1990, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America withdrew from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean (A/45/213, A/45/214 and A/45/215). After the reunification of Germany and Yemen, the delegations of the former German Democratic Republic and Democratic Yemen suspended their membership in the Ad Hoc Committee (A/45/289).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been made in the preparatory work, in particular in the preparation of the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the Conference; and urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference (resolution 45/77).

At its forty-sixth session, 85/ the General Assembly reiterated its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a

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85/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 65):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/46/29);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/678;

necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration; noted with satisfaction the preparatory work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in the implementation of the mandate entrusted to it for the convening of the Conference; decided that the Conference should be structured in more than one stage; also decided to convene the first stage at Colombo in 1993, or as soon as possible, in consultation with the host country; recommended that the participation at the Conference should be at an appropriately high political level; called for the full and active participation in the Conference of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference at an appropriate time and to make all necessary arrangements, including the provision of financial resources and all relevant documentation; also requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference, and other relevant bodies and organizations to attend as observers; and decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would hold a session in 1992 to perform its preparatory functions for the various stages envisaged for the Conference.

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/47/29).

69. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85, 43/86, 43/87, 43/88, 44/126 and 45/80).

(continued)

(c) Resolution 46/49;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.3-37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

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At its forty-sixth session, 86/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security; recalled its previous resolutions under the item; invited Member States to provide their views on the implementation of the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 46/414).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 46/414).

86/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 68):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/575;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/46/681;

(c) Decision 46/414;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/46/PV.40-45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.65.

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70. Science and peace

The item "Science and peace" was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in 1988, at the request of Costa Rica. At that session, the Assembly decided, inter alia, to proclaim the "International Week of Science and Peace", to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls; and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/61).

At its forty-fifth session, 87/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Week of Science and Peace in 1989 and the wide variety of activities that took place in connection with the event; urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced study, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security; urged Member States to promote international cooperation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information; and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invited them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/70).

87/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/601;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/45/817 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolution 45/70;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/45/SR.12 and 13;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.65.

71. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16) and forty-third session (A/43/45). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-sixth session, 88/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 36 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and UNEP; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its

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88/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 70):

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/46/218;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/636;

(c) Resolution 46/44;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.3 and 4;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly; requested the Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations; and invited them to provide relevant scientific data, which would help the Committee in the preparation of future reports to the Assembly (resolution 46/44).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

72. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee, a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and five working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote-sensing satellites, the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space, and to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92) and the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-fifth sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46 and 45/72).

At its forty-sixth session, 89/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its

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89/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/46/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/389;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/637;

(d) Resolution 46/45;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.16-20;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

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thirty-first session, should (a) continue, through its working group, the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space with the aim of finalizing the draft set of principles at its next session; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the ITU; (c) continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system; the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including applications for developing countries; and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space; and, in that context, considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes, and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Subcommittee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space; the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries; matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth environment, in particular, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy; and that the theme for the special attention of the 1992 session of the Subcommittee would be: "Space technology and the protection of the Earth's environment: development of endogenous capabilities, in particular in the developing countries and in the context of International Space Year"; (the

Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on this theme, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Subcommittee, at its twenty-ninth session, should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources would be reconvened; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference; urged Member States and international organizations to consider supporting the efforts of the United Nations in connection with International Space Year, 1992; reiterated its recommendation that Member States, in planning their activities for International Space Year, should consider ways in which those activities could complement the efforts under way for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development planned for 1992; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and also requested the Committee to continue to consider at its thirty-fifth session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status" (resolution 46/45).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/47/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/45).

73. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1993 (resolution 44/47 A).

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Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-sixth session, 90/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 46/46 A to K).

90/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 and corrigendum and addendum (A/46/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/46/622;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/46/399;

(ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/46/535;

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In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1992;

(continued)

(iii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/46/536;

(iv) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/46/537;

(v) Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/46/538;

(vi) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/46/539;

(vii) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/46/540;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/46/373;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/638;

(f) Resolutions 46/46 A to K;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.22-25 and 27;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 46/46 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 46/46 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 46/46 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D and 45/73 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and UNU to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/46 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", the Assembly strongly reiterated its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in that territory and accordingly to extend all services of the Agency to those refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestinian refugees and their descendants in the occupied territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 46/46 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F, 43/57 F, 44/47 F and 45/73 F had not been implemented; called once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/46 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void; strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants, and to desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the

Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 46/46 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the above; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/46 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; urged the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to continue their efforts in support of upholding the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967; called once again upon Israel to desist forthwith from acts of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian population in Lebanon; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/46 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/46 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", the Assembly condemned the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of UNRWA and called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids; deplored the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which had led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which were operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational and vocational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/46 K).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/47/13);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 46/46 A);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 46/46 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/46 D to K).

74. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G and 46/47 A to G).

At its forty-sixth session, 91/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly and periodically its reports to Member States and to report on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions (resolutions 46/47 A to G).

91/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 73):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/440, A/46/441, A/46/442, A/46/443, A/46/444, A/46/445 and A/46/521;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee: A/46/65, A/46/282 and A/46/522;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/639;

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Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 46/47 A), A/47/76;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/47 A to G), A/47/262.

75. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 34 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth to twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

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(d) Resolutions 46/47 A to G;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.26-28 and 73;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

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At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly; and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations were an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries, requested the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/161).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/59 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to 34; and approved the request of China to become a member of the Special Committee (resolution 43/59 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with information about the requirements of personnel, material and technical resources and services needed for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and to invite Member States to identify elements they could contribute; also requested him to establish an indicative registry of such potential contributions; further requested him to identify peace-keeping tasks and services that could be performed by civilian personnel; encouraged Member States to exchange information on their peace-keeping experiences, particularly through seminars; requested the Secretary-General to prepare manuals to aid Member States in establishing national training programmes for peace-keeping; urged all Member States to pay their contributions in full and on time; urged host countries of peace-keeping operations to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations, based on a model to be prepared by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of *The Blue Helmets*; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; invited Member States to submit any observations and suggestions on peace-keeping to the Secretary-General for compilation and submission to the Special Committee during its session in 1990; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/49).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the preparation by the Secretary-General of his report on requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations and of a questionnaire on that subject; invited Member States to complete the questionnaire as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the early preparation by the Secretary-General of a registry of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services; reiterated its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encouraged again those States which could do so to make voluntary contributions that were acceptable to the Secretary-General; urged again host countries to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible upon the establishment of a peace-keeping operation; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a detailed report on the successfully concluded operation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for Member States a factual report describing the responsibilities, functions and structures of the various Secretariat units dealing with peace-keeping operations, including details of overload posts; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1991; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/75).

At its forty-sixth session, 92/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and invited the Secretary-General to continue to consider using civilian personnel in peace-keeping tasks, taking into account operational and other relevant needs, as well as the requirement of cost-effectiveness; welcomed the training guidelines issued by the Secretariat and urged that they be kept up to date; requested the Secretariat to consider the utility of

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92/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 74):

(a) Report of the Special Commmittee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/46/254;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/169 and Add.1 and A/46/185 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/640;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/754;

(e) Resolution 46/48;

(f) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.11-16 and 26;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

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similar guidelines for training civilian specialized units, including civilian police; considered it useful for the Secretariat to designate a focal point for all peace-keeping training and related activities; encouraged Member States with national or regional training programmes to provide access to those programmes to other interested Member States; also encouraged Member States to include cross-cultural education in existing training programmes; further encouraged all Member States to organize their own national training programmes and to consider the establishment of regional and national training centres and to promote cooperation between them; requested the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility and cost of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat; also requested the Secretary-General to collect information on peace-keeping training and similar activities and to issue a list based upon national submissions and to bring it up to date regularly; noted that only forty-five Member States had responded to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which Member States would be ready to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations, and urged Member States to reply; encouraged studies on the possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations, where it would enhance their efficiency; recalled that the financing of peace-keeping operations was the collective responsibility of all Member States; emphasized the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations, particularly with reference to the resources needed for start-up phases; reiterated its call to all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and encouraged those States which could do so to make voluntary contributions that were acceptable to the Secretary-General; stressed the importance of the need to reimburse the outstanding dues of troop-contributing States; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to examine all aspects of peace-keeping operations, as distinct from the provision of technical and other assistance to States upon their request, in order to ensure that they are conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner; invited the Secretary-General, given the need to improve the capacity of the Secretariat to plan and coordinate new and ongoing peace-keeping operations, to investigate the feasibility of integrating those offices whose primary functions were directly related to peace-keeping and to consider identifying a focal point for contacts by Member States seeking information on all facets of ongoing and planned peace-keeping operations; considered it useful that the Special Committee continue discussion on different aspects of the question of prevention of conflicts; also considered it useful for the United Nations to monitor global developments that eventually may be transformed into a crisis; further considered it useful that the Special Committee pursue its exchange of views on the role of United Nations personnel in, *inter alia*, electoral activities when they are an integral part of peace-keeping operations, and on the role of the United Nations civilian police; considered that the composition of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, taken as a whole, should be on a wide geographical basis and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in those operations; considered it advisable that the Special Committee continue the

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discussion of the idea of a generally acceptable text of a declaration on United Nations peace-keeping operations, which would include fundamental organizational and practical aspects involved in the conduct of peace-keeping operations and would contain recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of such operations; urged the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all of their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency; invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1992, outlining proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration of the Special Committee, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make the operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1992; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/48).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, A/47/253.

76. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat; and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it the Committee on Information and to increase its membership from 41 to 66 (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67 (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B and 38/82 A and B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A).

At its fortieth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A, B, D and E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50 and 45/76 A and B. At its forty-first and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 (resolution 41/68 C) and from 70 to 73 (decision 43/418), respectively. At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 73 to 74 (decision 44/418) and from 74 to 78 (decision 45/422), respectively.

At its forty-sixth session, 93/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Committee on Information, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, inter alia, urged that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should: cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows; enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities; aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system; and provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO (resolution 46/73 A).

The General Assembly also called upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement a number of recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the Assembly and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General to report

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93/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 75):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/46/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/449;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/46/219);

(d) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/641;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/755;

(f) Resolutions 46/73 A and B and decision 46/423;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.7-10 and 29;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/46;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.69.

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to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/73 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 78 to 79 members (decision 46/423). At present the Committee is composed of: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/47/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/73 B).

77. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 and 46/402).

No advance documentation expected.

78. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420, 44/420 and 45/423).

At its forty-sixth session, [94] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/415).

No advance documentation expected.

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[94] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 76):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/642;

(b) Decision 46/415;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.5;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

79. Development and international economic cooperation

Implementation of resolutions 42/186 and 42/187

At its forty-fourth session, 95/ the General Assembly noted with appreciation the efforts made by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries; noted with satisfaction the regional activities that had taken place or were being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development; invited Governments and the governing bodies of the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development; noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, coordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system in this respect; endorsed the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of UNEP on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187; reaffirmed the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in measures to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems; stressed the need for new and additional financial resources for measures aimed at solving major environmental problems of global concern; reaffirmed the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical cooperation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous

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95/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (f)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2, A/44/362 and Corr.1, A/44/479 and A/44/480;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/332-E/1989/103, A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11, A/44/349-E/1989/102 and A/44/350-E/1989/99;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII): A/44/746/Add.7;

(e) Resolutions 44/224, 44/225 to 44/229 and decisions 44/452 to 44/454;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.31, 32, 40, 44, 46 and 49-53;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems; considered that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete definition of the concept of environmentally sound development; invited the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to take into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; requested the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of UNEP and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of UNEP and the Economic and Social Council, a new consolidated report on further substantive follow-up by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 (resolution 44/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/227), A/47/121-E/1992/15.

Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

At its forty-fifth session, 96/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in close consultation with FAO, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on cooperation in fisheries in Africa, including recommendations for its enhancement; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report ways and means to develop the potential capabilities of developing countries in fisheries, including economic and technical cooperation, particularly among developing countries; called upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to support the endeavours of developing countries to develop their fisheries infrastructures; and decided to consider the issue at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 45/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/184), A/47/279-E/1992/79.

96/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/848;

(c) Resolution 45/184;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.22 and 46;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

At its forty-fifth session, 97/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions S-18/3 and 44/232 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/112, took note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to include in the World Economic Survey 1991 an update of the section concerning causes of and factors related to the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and its impact on the economic growth and sustained development of developing countries, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive and analytical report with a view to halting and reversing this phenomenon (resolution 45/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/192).

The unification of Yemen: support of the international community for its economic and social infrastructure

At its forty-fifth session, 98/ the General Assembly, welcoming the merger on 22 May 1990 of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to form a single sovereign State called the Republic of Yemen, and realizing the new economic and social burden on Yemen resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, called upon States and governmental and international non-governmental organizations to extend their assistance in support of the national efforts to improve the economic and social infrastructure of Yemen; requested the Secretary-General to assist in

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97/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/487;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/849/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 45/192;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.42 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

98/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/849/Add.1;

(b) Resolution 45/193;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.43 and 52;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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mobilizing resources and to consider, in accordance with resolution 45/222 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen, developing a comprehensive programme to assess the needs of Yemen resulting from the unification, in order to enable the international community to extend assistance to meet those needs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/193), A/47/283-E/1992/83.

Desertification and drought

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and called upon all Governments to consider, on a priority basis, the recommendations for actions contained in the Plan of Action; decided to entrust the Governing Council and the Executive Director of UNEP with the responsibility of following up and coordinating the implementation of the Plan of Action; and requested the Governing Council to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-third session and every two years thereafter (resolution 32/172).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of UNEP to make the necessary arrangements at each session for submitting a report to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (resolutions 39/168 B and 40/198 B).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; urged Governments, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification; invited the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to accord high priority to desertification control; and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP, to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of the resolution (resolution 44/172 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed that the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continued to pose obstacles to desertification control and that the struggle against desertification required financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries; urged the affected countries to use appropriate mechanisms to mobilize resources to combat desertification; urged the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; requested the

Executive Director of UNEP and the Administrator of UNDP to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office; and invited the Office to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources and to continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification (resolution 44/172 B).

At its forty-sixth session, 99/ the General Assembly endorsed decision 3/16 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to submit to the Committee at its fourth session a report on the financial, technical and institutional needs to implement effectively and efficiently the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification control; welcomed the priority to be given to the consideration of desertification by the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session; welcomed the continued and substantial financial assistance by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in their preparations for the Conference, and encouraged the Office to continue and intensify its assistance in that area; and requested the Secretary-General, in light of the decisions of the Conference regarding desertification and drought, to highlight any requirements necessary to implement those decisions in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/161).

99/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (f)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/268-E/1991/107 and Corr.1 and A/46/380-E/1991/142;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.7;

(c) Resolution 46/161 and decision 46/440;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.53 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

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United Nations Conference on Human Settlements

At its forty-sixth session, 100/ the General Assembly decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision at that session on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), to prepare a report on (a) the objectives, content and scope of such a conference and (b) preparations and other modalities for the conference, and to include a statement on the financial implications of the preparations for and convening of the conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/164).

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly took up this issue for the first time at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/225) and continued its consideration of the issue at its forty-fifth session (resolution 45/197).

100/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (g)):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, Supplement No. 8 and addendum (A/46/8 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/262-E/1991/95;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.8;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/789;

(e) Resolutions 46/162 to 46/164 and decision 46/441;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 58);

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

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At its forty-sixth session, 101/ the General Assembly commended the efforts to collect statistically sound data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; called upon all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, inter alia, by reducing fishing effort in existing high seas drift-net fisheries, beginning on 1 January 1992, so as to achieve a 50 per cent reduction by 30 June 1992; by continuing to ensure that the areas of operation of such high seas fishing were not expanded and were further reduced in accordance with that schedule; and by ensuring that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, was fully implemented by 31 December 1992; reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with the resolution and encouraged the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent such fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources, who were in turn requested to submit information to the Secretary-General concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/215).

International conference on money and finance for development

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 46/438).

No advance documentation expected.

101/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (e)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/138-E/1991/52, A/46/156-E/1991/54, A/46/157-E/1991/55, A/46/214-E/1991/77 and A/46/615 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

Report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process

At its forty-sixth session, 101/ the General Assembly took note of the executive summary of the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact of Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process (A/C.2/46/12 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to convene, during the regular session of 1992 of the Council, a meeting devoted to an informal exchange of views on that report; and invited the President of the Economic and Social Council to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the views expressed at that meeting (decision 46/461).

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. UNCTAD now consists of 179 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983, its seventh session at Geneva in 1987 and its eighth session of Cartagena de Indias in 1992.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership

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(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part VII): A/46/645/Add.6;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/791;

(e) Resolutions 46/215 to 46/217 and decisions 46/460 to 46/463;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.51 and 53-58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). As at the end of the second part of its thirty-eighth session in May 1992, the membership of the Board stood at 132.

At the second part of its thirty-eighth session (21 April to 7 May 1992), the Board, acting on the recommendations of the Conference at its eighth session, established the following four Standing Committeess and five Ad Hoc Working Groups, for which it established terms of reference: Standing Committee on Commodities; Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation; Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries; Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries; Ad Hoc Working Group on Investment and Financial Flows; Non-debt-creating Finance for Development; New Mechanisms for Increasing Investment and Financial Flows; Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency; Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experience with Privatization; Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Countries; Ad Hoc Working Group on Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfer.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/47/15), vols. I and II.

Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its forty-fifth session, 102/ the General Assembly welcomed with deep appreciation the offer made by the Government of Colombia to host the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and decided to convene the Conference at Cartagena de Indias from 8 to 25 February 1992, to be preceded by a two-day meeting of senior officials at Cartagena de Indias on 6 and 7 February 1992 (resolution 45/261).

102/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (b)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD:

(i) World commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries: A/45/442 and Corr.1;

(ii) Negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: A/45/588;

The eighth session of the Conference adopted "A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", which contained the findings, recommendations and decisions of the Conference. The Conference decided, inter alia, to strengthen the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD and to improve its methods of work. The decisions of the Conference in that regard are contained in paragraphs 66 to 87 of the Cartagena Commitment.

Document: Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session.

Commodities

At its forty-fifth session, 102/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries (A/45/442 and Corr.1); emphasized the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and transformation in commodity-dependent developing countries; urged the increased active participation in and better use of forums of consumers and producers as a means of exchanging information; recognized that, as a means of strengthening the national economies of commodity-dependent developing countries, national and international efforts should, inter alia, be based on: (a) a clear assessment of both the agricultural and the minerals potential; (b) a better understanding and strengthened complementarity of industry and market structures and of marketing systems at both national and international levels; (c) increased access to finance, technologies and markets; and (d) the elaboration and implementation of diversification programmes; also recognized the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the grave problem of shortfalls in the commodity-export earnings of developing

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(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Needs and problems of island developing countries: A/45/453 and Add.1;

(ii) Trade embargo against Nicaragua: A/45/565;

(d) Report of the Second Committee (Part IV): A/45/849/Add.3;

(e) Resolutions 45/200 to 45/205 and decision 45/443;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.47, 49, 53 and 54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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countries, and took note of the decision of the Committee on Commodities of UNCTAD that the issue of export-earnings shortfalls and compensatory financing should figure as a specific issue for discussion at its next session; emphasized the need for continued implementation of the diversification programmes of developing countries, and invited developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes; reiterated its conviction that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries; urged all the parties involved to meet their agreed commitments within the Uruguay Round; noted the desire of the members of the Common Fund for Commodities that countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities, that have not yet ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities should do so as soon as possible; stressed that international commodity agreements and arrangements could have an important role to play in resolving commodity problems; urged UNCTAD at its eighth session to address all aspects of commodity problems in a comprehensive manner and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of commodity-dependent developing countries, in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference, bearing in mind the relevant conclusions of the Committee on Commodities at its fourteenth session (resolution 45/200).

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its eighth session at Cartagena de Indias from 8 to 25 February 1992 and, in adopting the final document, "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", agreed that solutions to the problems in the commodity field call for sound, compatible and consistent policies at national and international levels. To this end, it agreed upon a range of policies and measures for implementation at those two levels. In a separate decision, the Conference decided to invite the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to hold consultations on the question of a World Conference on Commodities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 45/200).

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

At its forty-fifth session, 102/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolutions and those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific measures in favour of island developing countries; called upon the island developing countries *inter alia* to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities, in particular through the promotion of an integrated approach to their development and to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile environment and ecosystems; urged the island developing countries to promote regional cooperation arrangements in such areas as disaster prevention, inter-island transport feeder services and security; appealed to the international community, *inter alia*, to maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries, to maximize access of island developing countries to financial and technical assistance, to consider reviewing the mechanisms of existing procedures used in providing such assistance, to ensure that such assistance conforms to the national and regional priorities of island developing countries and to continue to ensure that a concerted effort was made to assist the island developing countries in improving their institutional and administrative capacities; recommended that the relevant organizations of the United Nations system take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures, as appropriate; urged UNCTAD to strengthen its role as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue to carry out activities to identify specific problems and recommend specific measures for island developing countries; also requested him to provide, from existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical advisory services to the island developing countries in such areas as: periodic review of their socio-economic performance; assessment and exploitation of marine potential; development of inter-island transport services; and development of the statistical socio-economic database to improve planning capacities; further requested him to consider the convening of periodic meetings of governmental experts and donor countries and organizations in order to facilitate a review of developments in respect of island developing countries; requested him to monitor, in cooperation with the appropriate international organizations, especially the relevant regional institutions, the progress made in the implementation of measures taken at the national and international levels; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/202).

Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

At its forty-sixth session, 103/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/201 and taking note of the note by the Secretary-General concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of

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103/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (a)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15, vols. I and II;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/496 and Add.1, A/46/564, A/46/565 and A/46/567;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/46/645/Add.2;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/786;

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international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (A/46/565), urged all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on the matters; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an updated report, taking into account the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the eighth session of UNCTAD (resolution 46/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/207).

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its forty-sixth session, 103/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/204, took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the consultations carried out in 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/46/564, annex); decided to transmit that report to UNCTAD at its eighth session; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the outcome of the consideration of the report by the Conference at its eighth session (resolution 46/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 46/214).

(b) Food and agricultural development

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 3348 (XXIX)). The Council is a coordinating mechanism that provides overall, integrated and continuing attention for the successful coordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all the agencies of the United Nations system. In pursuit of its mandate, the Council holds annual ministerial sessions, and submits its recommendations to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

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(e) Resolutions 46/207 to 46/214 and decision 46/459;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.41, 45, 51, 55 and 58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At its sixteenth session, held at Bangkok from 21 to 24 May 1990, the Council reported on the global state of hunger and malnutrition; and on translating the commitment of the Cairo Declaration into action: priorities and requirements in the years ahead, through additional and more effective measures by Governments to alleviate hunger and poverty, action by developed countries to assist developing countries in their fight against hunger and improving coordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger.

At its forty-fifth session, 104/ the General Assembly welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the WFC at its sixteenth ministerial session, and called upon Governments and international and non-governmental organizations to assist in implementing the recommendations; affirmed that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries would significantly contribute to the eradication of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition, and recommended that higher priority be given to supporting food production and to developing a marketing infrastructure and income/employment generation in order to ensure adequate food supplies and equitable distribution of food; stressed the importance of finance for investment in the agriculture sector; also stressed the importance of science and technology in the development of agriculture, and emphasized the urgency of strengthening international cooperation in the field of transfer of environmentally sound agricultural technologies and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage; stressed that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency and natural disaster situations should be reinforced through additional rehabilitation and development assistance; also stressed that the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should present a unique opportunity to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism through a progressive and substantial reduction of support and protection measures and to bring agriculture under

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104/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (d)):

(a) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixteenth session, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/583;

(c) Report of the Second Committee (Part I): A/45/849;

(d) Resolution 45/207 and decision 45/444;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.19-21, 23, 24, 32, 43, 50 and 54;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

the strengthened and operationally effective rules and disciplines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and stressed that efforts to that end should take into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries; appealed to the international community to contribute generously to the World Food Programme so that the pledging target for the period 1991-1992 could be attained and the Programme could continue meeting emergency food needs; welcomed the conclusion of the arrangements for the third replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, called upon the international community to continue supporting the activities of the Fund in favour of agricultural development in developing countries, took note with satisfaction of the positive contribution made by the Fund to the economic recovery programmes of its member developing countries and its increased assistance to the African region in conformity with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, particularly through its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification, and invited donors to endorse resolution 60/XIII of the Governing Council of IFAD concerning the possibility of additional voluntary contributions to the Special Resources for Sub-Saharan Africa for a further three years, starting January 1991, without prejudicing deliberations on the mobilization of core funding for the Fund; urged the international community to give full support to action to eradicate the screw-worm fly, and called upon donors to give high priority to the implementation of the international emergency eradication programme in Africa, coordinated by the Screw-worm Emergency Centre for North Africa of FAO in cooperation with IFAD; noted the decision of FAO and WHO jointly to convene an International Conference on Nutrition in 1992, stressed the need for the Conference to focus on specific rules and practical action to tackle the problems of malnutrition, undernutrition and specific nutrition-related diseases and conditions in the 1990s; called upon the international community to implement the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; emphasized the need for further efforts to be made to achieve the four broad hunger-alleviation goals contained in the Cairo Declaration, adopted by WFC at its fifteenth session, namely: (a) the elimination of starvation and death caused by famine; (b) a substantial reduction in malnutrition and mortality among young children; (c) a tangible reduction in chronic hunger and (d) the elimination of major nutritional-deficiency diseases; urged WFC to improve coordination of national and international action towards a more concerted attack on hunger and to examine the food production challenges facing different regions of the developing world in the 1990s, and also urged it to continue sensitizing the international community to the nature, causes and consequences of hunger and malnutrition and to continue recommending appropriate practical policies for remedial action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products, on developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (resolution 45/207).

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At the same session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/190 on strengthening technical cooperation among developing countries in food and agriculture, having recognized, *inter alia*, that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical cooperation among themselves in food and agriculture and that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, decided to reiterate its request to developing countries and agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to extend assistance to the developing countries in order to enable them to strengthen their technical cooperation with each other in food and agriculture; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session information on the implementation of the decision (decision 45/444).

At its seventeenth session, held at Helsingor, from 5 to 8 June 1991, the Council considered the agenda items as follows: "Food First" on the development agenda for the 1990s: (a) the global state of hunger and malnutrition; (b) the conquest of hunger in a changing political and economic environment; and (c) responses to developing countries' food production challenges.

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council recognized that if the challenges of increasing food production and productivity and food security were to be met in developing countries, sustainable agricultural development in all countries should be promoted by new initiatives and sound national policies; urged the continuation and strengthening of cooperative arrangements to facilitate the enhancement of early warning of food shortages and assessment of food needs within the framework of the Global Information and Early Warning System of FAO; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural products and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (resolution 1991/53).

Documents:

(a) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/47/19);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/53).

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

At its forty-sixth session, 105/ the General Assembly established for the period 1993-1994 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of 1.5 billion dollars, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expressed the hope that those resources would be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level; urged States Members of the United Nations and members and asssociate members of FAO and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target was fully attained; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of FAO, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters in 1992 (resolution 46/200).

No advance documentation expected.

(c) New and renewable sources of energy

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 33/148, 34/190 and 35/204, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the Conference (resolution 36/193).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat support arrangements (resolution 37/250).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with respect to action-oriented plans and programmes, mobilization of financial resources, inter-agency coordination and secretariat support arrangements (resolution 38/169).

105/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part I): A/46/727;

(b) Resolution 46/200;

(c) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.42;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its second session, noted with concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action had been slow and fell short of the urgent needs of developing countries; and called for the early and effective implementation of the Programme and of the conclusions and recommendations adopted to that end (resolution 39/173).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of new and renewable sources of energy (decision 40/444).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of and endorsed the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its third session; reaffirmed the significance of the Nairobi Programme of Action as the basic framework of action by the international community; and invited all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts for the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 41/170).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session and endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained therein; reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy; urged the States members of the Committee, at its fifth session, to consider further measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in that field, particularly to enable the Committee to ensure full and more effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; invited interested States to inform the Committee, at its fifth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes; called upon the international community to implement effectively the proposals contained in the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Castelgandolfo, Italy; and requested the Secretary-General to convene an ad hoc panel of experts to prepare specific recommendations regarding information systems on new and renewable sources of energy (resolution 43/192).

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At its forty-fifth session, 106/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its fifth session and endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained therein; reaffirmed the importance and validity of the principles and objectives of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy; urged that greater attention be given to the development and efficient use of new and renewable sources of energy for the rural sector and to their integration into the overall rural economy; recommended that the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system assist the developing countries, upon request, in identifying specific and viable projects in the area of their most pressing needs and in strengthening their national frameworks for new and renewable sources of energy; reiterated the need to mobilize adequate flows of financial resources commensurate with the needs of the developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy; called for the strengthening of the activities of the United Nations in the field of development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive and analytical study on new and renewable sources of energy with a view to providing a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, including the ways and means available to the secretariat of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy to fulfil its functions (resolution 45/208).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Supplement No. 36 (A/47/36);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/208).

106/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (e)):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Supplement No. 36 and addendum (A/45/36 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part VII): A/45/849/Add.6;

(c) Resolution 45/208;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.19-21, 23, 24, 43 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

At its forty-sixth session, 107/ the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235 on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in the annex. As part of the restructuring measures a new committee is to be established, to be called the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development. The Committee with consist of 24 government-nominated experts from different Member States, who possess the necessary qualifications and professional or scientific knowledge, who will act in their personal capacities, elected by the Economic and Social Council for a four-year term. Travel expenses and daily subsistence allowance should be paid by the United Nations for each member of the Committee. The Committee will retain the mandate of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources, including the consideration of its relation to environment and development. In addition, it will take over the present mandate of the Committee on Natural Resources pertaining to energy, as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1535 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970. The Committee will meet once every two years for two weeks and report to the Economic and Social Council with policy options and recommendations. The existing arrangements for servicing the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy may be strengthened through consolidation in accordance with paragraph 6 (4) of the annex to Assembly resolution 45/264, to provide adequate technical support to the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development (resolution 46/235).

107/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 137):

(a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/898/Rev.1;

(b) Resolution 46/235;

(c) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.63;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.38 and 84.

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(d) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

At its forty-fifth session, 108/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for urgent measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1); reaffirmed that an adequate flow of external resources in support of the national efforts of energy-deficient developing countries was needed to finance their exploration and development of indigenous energy resources; welcomed the convening of symposia and other similar undertakings and called upon Member States, in cooperation with the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources; stressed the need for comprehensive national, bilateral and multilateral measures, particularly with regard to financing, investment and technology, as well as training of national technical personnel, to accelerate the exploration and development of energy resources in developing countries; further stressed the importance of integrated energy strategies and the need for comprehensive conservation and efficient management of energy resources in developed and developing countries, bearing in mind trends in the energy markets; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1992 (resolution 45/209).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/209), A/47/202-E/1992/51.

108/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (f)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/274-E/1990/73 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII): A/45/849/Add.7;

(c) Resolution 45/209;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.19-21, 23, 24, 43 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

(e) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

At its forty-sixth session, 101/ the General Assembly urgently appealed to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental deterioration of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and its role in coordinating the implementation of those programmes; called upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular IMO and UNEP, to pursue their efforts to assess and counteract the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental deterioration of the region; requested the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, *inter alia*, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment to surmount the problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/216), A/47/265-E/1992/81.

80. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference; decided on the objectives that the Conference should have in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context; and decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its resumed forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted a decision delineating the mandate and responsibilities of the secretariat of the Conference (decision 44/464); and decisions on the financing arrangements of non-conference-servicing costs (decisions 44/466 and 44/467).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, 109/ the General Assembly stressed the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, and reiterated the need to integrate and keep the balance between the environmental and developmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work; and urged that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government (resolutions 45/211 and 46/168). The Assembly also decided that the Conference would take place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (resolution 45/211) from 3 to 14 June 1992, with pre-session consultations to take place on 1 and 2 June 1992 (decision 46/468).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the following to the Conference: (a) all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; (b) representatives of organizations that had received a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers; (c) representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; (d) all executive heads of specialized agencies and the IAEA, as well as other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system; (e) all intergovernmental organizations that had been invited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee; (f) all non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee by the conclusion of its fourth session (resolution 46/168).

109/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/897;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/728;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/785;

(e) Resolution 46/168 and decisions 46/468 and 46/469;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.43-47, 52 and 58;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.54;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.78 and 84.

In addition, the Assembly decided at its forty-sixth session to request the Secretary-General to invite associate members of regional commissions to participate in the work of the Conference in the capacity of observers (decision 46/469).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 46/168).

81. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly recognized that climate change was a common concern of mankind; determined that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework; endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in climate matters (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly supported the request made by the Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of WMO, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter of urgency, such a convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 44/207).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by UNEP and WMO, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments, and any related instruments as might be agreed upon, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference; considered that the negotiations should be completed prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and that the convention should be opened for signature during the Conference; and requested the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change.

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At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish at Geneva an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and quality; decided to establish a special voluntary fund to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, were able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process; decided that the negotiating process should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations; invited WMO, UNEP and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to make appropriate contributions to the negotiating process, including its funding; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress of the negotiations (resolution 45/212).

At its forty-sixth session, 110/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the negotiations for a framework convention on climate change, took note with appreciation of the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change at its first, second and third sessions; urged the Committee to expedite and successfully complete the negotiations as soon as possible and to adopt the framework convention in time for it to be opened for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; decided that the Committee should hold its fifth session in New York from 18 to 28 February 1992, with the possibility of holding a short resumed session in New York in April 1992; requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the work of the Committee and its ad hoc secretariat for the rest of 1992 in the light of the consideration by the Conference of the report of the Chairman of the Committee on possible future steps in the field of climate change; took note with appreciation of the contributions made to the special voluntary fund, established in accordance with paragraph 10 of

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110/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/602;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/729;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/795;

(d) Resolution 46/169;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.43-47, 52 and 58;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

resolution 45/212 to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invited present and potential contributors to provide the additional and timely funding needed to ensure adequate support for the participation of developing countries in the negotiating process in 1992; further took note with appreciation of the initial contributions made to the trust fund for the negotiating process, established in accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 45/212, and invited present and new contributors to provide additional funding in 1992; reiterated its request to the Chairman of the Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the Conference on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the outcome of the negotiations on the framework convention on climate change and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and on possible future requirements in relation to climate change.

The first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change met from 4 to 14 February 1991 in Washington, D.C. (see A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1); the second session met from 19 to 28 June 1991 at Geneva (see A/AC.237/9); the third session from 9 to 20 September 1991 at Nairobi (see A/AC.237/12); the fourth session from 9 to 20 December 1991 at Geneva (see A/AC.237/15 and Corr.1); the first part of the fifth session from 18 to 28 February 1992 in New York (see A/AC.237/18 (Part I)); and the second part of the fifth session from 30 April to 9 May 1992 in New York (see A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1).

At the second part of its fifth session, on 9 May 1992, the Committee agreed upon and adopted the text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and recommended that it be opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. In article 21 of the Convention and in its resolution INC/1992/1, the Committee provided for interim arrangements pending the entry into force of the Convention. The resolution envisaged the continuation of the Committee as the organ for intergovernmental work pending the entry into force and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for this and to make proposals concerning the secretariat activities, in both cases subject to consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The texts of the Convention and the resolution are annexed to the report of the Committee.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is contained in document A/CONF.151/8.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/169).

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82. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 on extreme poverty, deeply concerned that a significant percentage of the world population lived in conditions of absolute poverty and that, in developing countries, poverty could be a threat to their social and political stability, stressing that the eradication of poverty was one of the most important development objectives requiring action by the international community at all levels and emphasizing the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the promotion of their growth and development, requested the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to study options, including new approaches to revitalize growth and development in developing countries, to help them address effectively the eradication of poverty; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty (resolution 43/195).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries was a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/44/467); requested the Committee for Development Planning to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/212); and requested him to include in the report a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in the area of international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolution 44/211).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as well as the Paris Declaration adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, recognizing that a broad consensus is emerging on strategies to be pursued towards the achievement of the goal of the eradication of poverty, agreed that the eradication of poverty in the developing countries was an objective of the highest priority and consequently urged the relevant organs, organizations and

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bodies of the United Nations system to formulate and implement forthwith, within their programme and activities at all levels, necessary measures and actions to eradicate this distressing problem (resolution 45/213).

At its forty-sixth session, 111/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolutions 43/195, 44/212, S-18/3, 45/213 and 45/199, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in coordinating actions, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, to formulate improved and enhanced action-oriented technical cooperation programmes for the eradication of poverty in developing countries, within the framework of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries" (resolution 46/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/141).

111/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/454;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/730;

(c) Resolution 46/141;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.30, 31, 41 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

83. External debt crisis and development

International debt crisis and development: enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

At its forty-sixth session, 112/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to promote understanding and to improve the relationship among debtor and creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions; urged Member States and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to work towards an early, growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the external debt problems, with particular emphasis on the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/214; emphasized the importance for debtor developing countries to continue to pursue and intensify their efforts in their stabilization and structural adjustment programmes to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency; recognized the need of the debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices; stressed the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urged the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate; urged creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens; stressed the urgent need for additional debt-relief measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official development assistance, as well as other official bilateral debt and debt service; also stressed the need for more urgent action with regard to the commercial debt owed by developing countries through increased efforts and improved access to and expanded use of existing facilities and arrangements; further stressed the need for the continued examination, in the relevant forum, of appropriate debt-relief measures in favour of indebted low-income and lower-middle-income countries; urged the multilateral financial

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112/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 81):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/415;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/731;

(c) Resolution 46/148 and decision 46/434;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.22-25, 40 and 58;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

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institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages with the necessary flexibility under their established guidelines; recognized the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/148).

Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to defer to its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (decision 46/433).

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84. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/199, 37/226, 38/171, 39/220, 40/211, 41/171, 42/196 and 43/199).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note with interest of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; reaffirmed that the recipient Governments had the sole responsibility for the coordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management; stressed that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development; reaffirmed the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries; stressed the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in the development process; reaffirmed the importance of the integration of women in United Nations development programmes; emphasized the protection and support of children as integral to the development process; called upon the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis; emphasized the primary importance attached to funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognized the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided they are designed as a means to

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ensure additional resource flows; stressed the value of the concept of central funding of technical cooperation through UNDP; stressed the need to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system; emphasized that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected cooperation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system; decided to request the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level; decided to request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make the necessary arrangements to establish common premises at the country level without delay; recognized the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system; called for more integrated and coordinated programming of United Nations system cooperation; and decided that Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out cooperation requirements from the United Nations system; recommended, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system; reaffirmed the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development; decided that the implementation of the resolution by the United Nations system should be accomplished as early as possible and requested the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (resolution 44/211).

Also at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts to integrate women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making (resolution 44/171).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development a section on the activities being undertaken by the United Nations system to promote entrepreneurship in economic development, notably in small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as proposals for enhancing the role of entrepreneurship in the development process, in particular in developing countries (resolution 45/188).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to transmit to its forty-sixth session for consideration the draft resolution entitled "Operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (decision 45/448).

At its forty-sixth session, 113/ the General Assembly recognized the need to give guidance to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation in the preparation of the report for the 1992 comprehensive policy review of operational activities. It therefore adopted resolution 46/219 which identifies the following main subjects arising from resolution 44/211 for the comprehensive policy review:

(a) Comprehensive training strategy;

(b) Programming;

(c) Decentralization;

(d) National execution;

(e) Field representation of the United Nations system, including the resident coordinator system;

(f) Common premises;

(g) Procurement from developing countries.

The resolution also added two new subjects:

(a) The contributions of operational activities to the enhancement of national capacities in the field of science and technology;

(b) Support of operational activities to sectors vital for human development.

113/ References for the forty-sixth session [illegible]genda item 82):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/265-E/1991/105;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/186 and Add.1, A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-4 and A/46/491;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/732;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/796;
- (e) Resolutions 46/218 and 46/219 and decisions 46/464 to 46/466;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.34-37, 42, 50, 51, 53, 56 and 58;
- (g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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A restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations was endorsed by the General Assembly in February 1992. This included the merging of the mandates of the former Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation into a newly established Department for Economic and Social Development. Therefore, the responsibility for the preparation of the triennial comprehensive policy review report has been shifted to the Department of Economic and Social Development (resolution 46/219).

Documents: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development on the operational activities of the United Nations system (resolutions 44/211 and 46/219), A/47/235-E/1992/69 and Add.1-3.

(b) United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, it is composed of the following 48 States:

Algeria,** Austria,** Belgium,*** Bolivia,*** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,*** Canada,*** China,* Congo,*** Cuba,** Denmark,* Djibouti,* Fiji,*** Finland,** France,*** Gambia,*** Germany,* Ghana,** Guyana,* India,* Indonesia,** Italy,** Japan,** Kuwait,** Lesotho,*** Malaysia,* Mauritania,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,*** Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Poland,* Portugal,* Romania,*** Russian Federation,** Saint Lucia,** Somalia,*** Spain,*** Sri Lanka,* Switzerland,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,** Uruguay,* Venezuela,* Yemen*** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1993.

** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1994.

*** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1995.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, extended the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator for a further period of four years, beginning 1 January 1990 and ending on 31 December 1993 (decision 44/307).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Cooperation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of cooperation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the central funding and coordinating role of UNDP in technical cooperation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex) and resolution 32/197, and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical cooperation activities (resolution 42/196).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed decision 88/50 of the Governing Council of UNDP to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries, and invited the Governing Council, when considering these successor arrangements, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system; also invited the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent

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United Nations organs and programmes; and invited the Governing Council to consider at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the following and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council: (a) the question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters, and (b) the possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund" (resolution 43/199).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Governing Council of UNDP to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster coordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity, through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and ensuring regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level (resolution 44/211).

At its forty-sixth session, 113/ the General Assembly took note of decision 91/27 on national execution adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP on 21 June 1991; stressed that the national execution modality should be the norm for programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system, taking into account the needs and capacities of developing countries; and also reaffirmed the continued validity of the resident coordinator system as detailed in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, as well as the urgent need to strengthen the effectiveness of the resident coordinator system (resolution 46/219).

No advance documentation expected.

(c) United Nations Population Fund

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources; requested the Executive Director of the Fund to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report in

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close cooperation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; and urged continuing full collaboration and cooperation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; and reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its resident representatives (resolution 34/104).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/104 (decision 35/421). Subsequently, at the second regular session of the Administrative Committee on Coordination of 1980, held in November, the Fund became a member of that organ.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1981, the Governing Council of UNDP confirmed the priority areas on which the Fund should concentrate its support (decision 81/7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1986, the Governing Council of UNDP took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, outlining steps to be taken on the relevant recommendations of the Conference, in particular recommendation 83, on the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and decided to utilize the reports of the Population Commission during its discussion of Fund-related questions so as to increase the exchange of information on population questions (decision 86/34).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having noted the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1987/175 of 8 July 1987, decided to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund (decision 42/430).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1988, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the modified criteria and their threshold levels to be used in designating priority countries; decided to allocate 80 per cent of country programme resources to the priority countries; and noted with satisfaction the new programme directions of the Fund (decision 88/34).

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At its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the Governing Council of UNDP, taking note of the status report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Fund's strategy for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, stressed the need to continue to increase in both volume and percentage terms the provision of United Nations Population Fund assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; and welcomed, in the context of General Assembly resolutions 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988, the Fund's continuing emphasis on and commitment to coordination and inter-agency cooperation, notably within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, and to enhancing the role of the United Nations resident coordinators (decision 89/46).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it had welcomed the review and assessment conducted by the Fund, took note with appreciation of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989; stressed the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the International Forum in the preparations for and the deliberations of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences; and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to bring the results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations (resolution 44/210).

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1990, the Governing Council took note of the unmet and expanding resource needs for population activities as expressed in the Amsterdam Declaration and urged all Governments and concerned international, regional and non-governmental organizations to make every effort to increase significantly their allocations to population activities in order to reach the target set forth in the Declaration of $9 billion per year by the year 2000 and welcomed the willingness of the members of the Development Assistance Committee, as expressed in the December 1989 policy statement by Development Assistance Committee aid ministers and heads of aid agencies, to help developing countries to establish, fund and implement effective population strategies and programmes as a matter of priority (decision 90/35).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989, encouraged UNFPA to sustain the momentum generated by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century through continued follow-up to the recommendations contained in the Amsterdam Declaration; emphasized the importance of mobilizing the increasing resources for population activities and emphasized the importance of addressing the relationship between demographic pressures and unsustainable consumption patterns and environmental degradation during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (resolution 45/216).

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At its thirty-eighth session, in 1991, the Governing Council encouraged the Fund to continue to direct assistance to the priority areas of its strategy for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; approved the extension of the Fund's implementation strategy to strengthening the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development; requested UNFPA to assist developing countries in building up their capacity to produce and distribute contraceptive supplies, with a view to achieving self-reliance in that area; and stressed the importance of enhancing the coordination of population activities at the national level, under the overall guidance of national authorities, and of strengthening national capacity in this regard (decision 91/35). At the same session, the Governing Council endorsed the team approach for successor support cost arrangements in assisting UNFPA representatives in providing, coordinating and managing technical advisory services and technical backstopping (decision 91/37).

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which it decided to convene an international meeting on population in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, and noting with satisfaction the appointment of the UNFPA Executive Director as Secretary-General of the meeting, decided that the meeting should henceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development; further decided that the objectives of the Conference should be, inter alia, to consider the desired focus of intensified action at the global, regional and national levels and to adopt a set of recommendations for the next decade in order to respond to the population and development issues of high priority; emphasized that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development would be the overall theme of the Conference; and recommended that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund (resolution 1991/93).

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1992, the Governing Council approved 31 multi-year country programmes; expressed concern over the currently projected inadequate increase in voluntary contributions to UNFPA in 1992, especially in view of the urgency of addressing population issues in the 1990s; took note of the joint report on UNICEF/UNFPA collaborative activities; encouraged UNFPA's continued commitment to promote national execution and to undertake actions to accelerate progress towards national execution; commended UNFPA for the progress made in the global initiative on contraceptive requirements and logistics-management needs; and urged all concerned parties to take population concerns (and the need for effective maternal and child health and family planning services) fully into account in the deliberations, recommendations and follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (decision 92/32).

No advance documentation expected.

(d) United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries that were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastation of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. At a meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, in April 1982, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Council (decision 1982/111), decided, without prejudice to arrangements that might be made in other bodies, to enlarge the membership of the Board to 41 members, to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the IAEA (resolution 36/244).

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

The resources of UNICEF come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it helps in the planning and design of services for children, which, increasingly, is done with consultants from the developing countries; it provides supplies and equipment for these services, which are increasingly purchased in developing countries; and it provides funds for the training of personnel, very largely in their own countries. Traditionally, the Fund emphasizes village-level programming aimed at the most disadvantaged groups.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of UNICEF, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

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At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for coordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its coordination (resolution 31/169).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for coordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; expressed its appreciation to Governments that had responded to the needs of UNICEF and expressed the hope that more States would come forward with positive responses; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions so that, in the light of the current economic situation, UNICEF might be able to strengthen its cooperation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children in those countries (resolution 39/222).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged that the fortieth anniversary of the Fund be observed by intensifying the ongoing efforts towards attaining the objectives relating to children envisaged in the International Development Strategy and noted the important role of the child survival and child development strategy in meeting those objectives; and appealed to all Governments to increase their support, assistance and contributions during the period of the fortieth anniversary and subsequently, so that the Fund might be able to strengthen its cooperation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children (resolution 40/210).

At its forty-fifth session, 114/ the General Assembly, welcoming the adoption by the World Summit for Children, on 30 September 1990, of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration in the 1990s, urged all States and other members of the international community to work for the achievement of the goals and objectives endorsed in the World Declaration and the Plan of Action; urged all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the goals, strategies and

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114/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 84 (d)):

(a) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/854;

(b) Resolution 45/217;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.33-36, 38 and 50-52;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

recommendations of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action; decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of the implementation of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action, in particular the response of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/217), A/47/264-E/1992/71.

(e) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and FAO. After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective coordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies.

At its forty-sixth session, 115/ the General Assembly decided that the membership of the Committee should be increased from 30 to 42 by the addition of 12 States Members of the United Nations and that the Economic and Social

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115/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/727/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 46/22;

Council and the Council of FAO should elect six additional members each. It was further decided that the enlarged Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes should comprise 27 members from developing countries and 15 from more economically developed countries from the States included in lists A to E of appendix A to the report of the Committee on the work of its first special session. Of the 42 members of the Committee, 21 are elected by the Economic and Social Council and the remaining by the FAO Council (resolution 46/22).

The Committee now exercises full intergovernmental supervision and direction for all aspects of the Programme, including food aid policy, administration, operations, funds and finances. It reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions in Rome in December 1991 and May 1992, respectively. The thirty-fourth session will be held in Rome in November 1992.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

Algeria,* Angola,*** Argentina,** Australia,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Brazil,** Burkina Faso,* Burundi,** Cameroon,*** Canada,* China,** Colombia,*** Cuba,*** Democratic People's Republic of Korea,*** Dominican Republic,* Egypt,** El Salvador,** Ethiopia,*** Finland,* France,*** Germany,*** Ghana,*** Guinea,* Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Italy,* Japan,** Mexico,*** Netherlands,** Norway,*** Pakistan,** Romania,*** Saudi Arabia,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,* Sweden,** Syrian Arab Republic,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United Republic of Tanzania** and United States of America.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

The issue of governance of the World Food Programme, which dominated the work of the Committee during 1990, was resolved in 1991. It resulted in the revision of the "General Regulations of the World Food Programme", which were adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 46/22 and by the FAO Conference in resolution 9/91. The changes came into effect at the beginning of

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(continued)

(d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.64.

January 1992. Apart from enlarging the size of the Committee from 30 to 42 members, changing its composition from an equal representation between developing countries to one in which developing countries would have 27 members and more economically developed countries 15 members, and widening its intergovernmental supervision and direction of all aspects of WFP, the following are the other main changes brought about by the revision of WFP's General Regulations:

(a) Responsibility for the administration of the former WFP Trust Fund, now called the WFP Fund, is transferred from the Director-General of FAO to the Executive Director of WFP, who is accountable to the Committee for the management of the Fund. In this context, the Programme now has its own financial regulations to govern its operations;

(b) Governments seeking emergency assistance now address requests to the WFP Representative in the country concerned. The Executive Director, after consultations with FAO and other relevant agencies, decides on requests up to the level of authority delegated to him to approve development projects. In cases of emergency requests exceeding the Executive Director's authority, approval is made jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO. Previously all emergency operations involving use of WFP resources were approved by the Director-General of FAO upon recommendation by the Executive Director of WFP;

(c) The Executive Director is now accountable to the Committee for all aspects of the Programme. The Executive Director's authority on financial and operational matters, including appointment of staff up to and including the level of D-2, has been increased, corresponding to the greater responsibilities vested in the position.

The secretariat of the Programme is located in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Ms. Catherine Bertini, has been in this position since 5 April 1992.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

Document: Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3).

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85. International cooperation for economic growth and development

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

At its forty-sixth session, 116/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution S-18/3, the annex to which contained the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of Developing Countries, and recalling its resolution 45/234, decided to keep the implementation of the Declaration under political review at its forty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide in time for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 46/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/144).

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its forty-fifth session, 117/ the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting 1 January 1991; and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 46/199. In paragraph 112 of the annex, the Assembly decided that a review and appraisal

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116/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/505;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/739;

(c) Resolutions 46/144 and 46/145;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.10, 11, 17, 52 and 53;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

117/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 79 (a)):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, Supplement No. 41 (A/47/41);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/45/849/Add.2;

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relating to the progress of the Strategy should be carried out biennially by the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General was requested to submit appropriate recommendations to assist in that process (resolution 45/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/199), A/47/270-E/1992/70.

86. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

At its forty-sixth session, 118/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; noted with interest the proposal of the Director-General of UNIDO for a study on the structure of world industrialization from the long-term perspective as a contribution to the overall assessment of and needs for industrial development in developing countries, and recommended that the Industrial Development Board consider the proposal at its next session and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Coordination to submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 45/196 in time for consideration by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided that the item entitled "Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of

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(continued)

(c) Resolution 45/199;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.19-24, 43, 53 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

118/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 90):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/455-E/1991/141;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/740;

(c) Resolution 46/146;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.12, 19, 20 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

productive activities in developing countries" should, from the forty-seventh session of the Assembly, be considered on a biennial basis (resolution 46/146).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/196 and 46/146);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (resolutions 45/196 and 46/146).

87. International conference on the financing of development

At its forty-sixth session, 119/ the General Assembly decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the issue of the convening of an international conference on the financing of development; and requested the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the multilateral financing institutions, to submit a report on the item to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/205).

88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as a permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Coordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/217, this report was to be prepared every two years.

119/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/594;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/727/Add.2;

(c) Resolution 46/205;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.31 and 58;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

At its forty-fifth session, 120/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/63; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the experience gained by the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, to make proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 for the strengthening of the capacity of the Office to fulfil the mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to consider the need to adapt further existing United Nations procedures concerning the procurement, transport and storage of emergency supplies, in order to permit the Office to respond in a timely manner to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to sudden disasters; noted the pressure on existing budgetary provisions for present and future needs during the biennium 1990-1991; requested the Economic and Social Council to review the situation at its second regular session of 1991; called upon Governments and voluntary organizations to make generous cash contributions to the existing contingency relief fund of the Office of the Coordinator; and requested the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his next biennial report on the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (resolution 45/221).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/221), A/47/288-E/1992/94.

120/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator: A/45/271-E/1990/78 and Corr.1;

(ii) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu: A/45/358;

(iii) Special assistance to the front-line States: A/45/479 and Corr.1;

(iv) Emergency assistance to Somalia: A/45/483;

(v) Emergency assistance to the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/45/494;

(vi) Assistance for the reconstruction of Djibouti: A/45/505;

(vii) Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan: A/45/547;

(viii) Emergency assistance to Mozambique: A/45/562;

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Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 and the establishment of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the former Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator was incorporated in the new Department. Accordingly, a final report on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. A more detailed report on activities in the area of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief will be submitted under agenda item 37, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 46/182.

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/192, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988 on the status of the special programme; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique (resolution 41/192).

(continued)

(ix) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/45/566;

(x) Special plan of economic cooperation for Central America: A/45/622;

(xi) Assistance to Yemen: A/45/669;

(xii) Emergency assistance to American Samoa, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna: A/45/842;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/870 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/856;

(d) Draft resolution: A/45/L.44 and Rev.1;

(e) Resolutions 45/221 to 45/231;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.11, 12, 18, 22, 26, 28, 35, 43, 46, 51 and 52;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

At its forty-second to forty-fifth sessions, 120/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 42/199 to 42/205, 43/52, 43/205 to 43/211, 44/12, 44/176 to 44/182 and 45/222 to 45/230). At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of consultations with the Government of Mozambique, a report on the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programmes for Mozambique and to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/227). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report containing the identification of priorities for action by the international community as regards the special difficulties being encountered by Benin, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu, an assessment of the assistance actually received and an assessment of needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding to them effectively (resolution 45/230).

At its forty-sixth session, 121/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development, and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments, as follows:

121/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 84):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen: A/46/217-E/1991/94;

(ii) Summary reports on Chad and Djibouti: A/46/316;

(iii) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/46/369;

(iv) Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan: A/46/452;

(v) Emergency assistance to Somalia: A/46/547;

(vi) Implementation of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America: A/46/458;

(vii) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/46/557 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;

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Resolution	Title
46/147	Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia
46/170	Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America
46/171	Special economic assistance to Chad
46/172	Special assistance to the front-line States
46/173	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon
46/174	Special assistance to Yemen
46/175	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti
46/176	Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia
46/177	Emergency assistance to the Philippines
46/178	Emergency assistance to the Sudan and Operation Lifeline Sudan
46/179	Emergency assistance for Yemen

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/227, 45/230, 46/147, 46/171 to 46/176 and 46/178), A/47/291-E/1992/95, A/47/337.

(continued)

(viii) Review of the capacity, experience and coordination arrangements in the United Nations system for humanitarian assistance: A/46/568;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/734;

(c) Resolutions 46/170 to 46/179;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.26-29, 38, 40-42, 45, 47, 50-52 and 54-56;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.78, 84 and 86.

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89. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affected the economy of Angola, and mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985), 577 (1985), 602 (1987), 606 (1987) and 628 (1989), in which the Council, *inter alia*, had requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress, expressed its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems; appealed to the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations agencies on the results of those consultations (resolution 44/168).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the United Nations system and the international community, with a view to obtaining increased support for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; welcomed the decision of the Angolan Government to organize a donors' conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Angola in 1991; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/233).

At its forty-sixth session, 122/ the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Peace Accords for Angola, which had created political conditions for the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola; appealed for generous contributions for the continuation of the Special Relief Programme for Angola in 1992; reiterated its appeal to the international community to

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122/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 85):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/396;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/735;

(c) Resolution 46/142;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.42 and 52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.76.

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continue to render material, technical and financial assistance necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to increase the level of economic assistance for Angola (resolution 46/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/142).

90. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The last Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, served from 1 January 1983 to 29 February 1992. Since 1 March 1992, Mr. Marcel Boisard has been Acting Executive Director.

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute, including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to restructure the Institute on the basis of a number of additional parameters; approved his recommendation concerning the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the Institute with a view to repaying the debt currently due to the United Nations, the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute, which should operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as might be available, including the interest accruing from the reserve fund; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board (resolution 42/197).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; requested that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to ACABQ for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; urged the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute; reiterated its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute a report on his efforts to purchase the land under the building and subsequently to sell the entire building; also requested him to present to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session specific recommendations on the future of the Institute (resolution 43/201).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General; authorized the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of UNDP to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute; agreed with the Secretary-General that the purpose of the reserve fund to be established by the Institute was to

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provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and noted that the fund was not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the Special Projects; urged all States that had not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and called upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute; called upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute; emphasized the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invited the traditional donors to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute (resolution 44/175).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR, strongly reiterated its urgent desire that the Institute sell its headquarters property at the earliest reasonable opportunity, preferably within the next 12 months; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an appropriately qualified high-level independent consultant, to be paid from extrabudgetary resources, who would submit a report directly to the Secretary-General containing recommendations on: (a) the continued relevance of the mandate of the Institute, a review and assessment of all aspects of its current activities and an assessment of whether those activities could be more effectively carried out by the Institute or by other bodies of the United Nations system; (b) the overall staffing requirements for the Institute; (c) the financial means for meeting all those needs, based on the findings; and (d) the feasibility of utilizing the facilities of the Institute for the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to submit the report of the independent consultant to ACABQ and to the Board of Trustees of the Institute for comment and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; agreed with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, immediately after the sale of the property, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations; decided to take a decision on the future of the Institute at its forty-sixth session; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies and requested the Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to continue to organize meetings of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical cooperation among them (resolution 45/219).

At its forty-sixth session, 123/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General, the high-level independent consultant, the Board of Trustees of the Institute and ACABQ, recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the interdisciplinary training functions within the United Nations system, and noting that the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of countries providing financial support to the Institute left the General Fund of the Institute without the level of resources required to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure, decided that the following interim measures should be taken: (a) UNITAR should focus on providing training programmes and research activities related to training; (b) the Secretary-General should consider taking appropriate measures related to the post of Director; (c) the Secretary-General was authorized to take the necessary steps with regard to the disposition of the headquarters building of the Institute, including its effective utilization or sale; requested that the budgetary proposals of the Institute continue to be submitted to ACABQ for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; reaffirmed that the activities of the Institute that were not funded from the General Fund of the Institute should continue to be funded through voluntary contributions mobilized as special-purpose grants from Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for submission to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session which would: (a) contain an analysis of the terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing of all research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of the Institute; (b) indicate the extent to which a system-wide rationalization of research and training could be effected and a consequent role for the Institute defined; (c) contain an analysis of the various options for the location of the Institute; (d) provide further analysis and information on the feasibility of utilizing the Institute for training in peace-keeping operations, taking note of the pilot programmes of the Institute; (e) indicate the results of such consultations as may be held with the Rector of UNU on the proposals of the

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123/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/619;

(b) Report of the high-level independent consultant: A/46/482;

(c) Report of ACABQ: A/46/624;

(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/736;

(e) Resolution 46/180;

(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.42, 54 and 59;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

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high-level consultant to associate the Institute with the University; and (f) propose ways and means to resolve the outstanding debt of the Institute to the United Nations. The report of the Secretary-General should conclude with a set of specific proposals on the future of the Institute, including its future financing and the number and level of staff (resolution 46/180).

The Secretary-General has designated Mr. Marcel Boisard as Acting Executive Director of the Institute, pending his confirmation in that post, after consultation with the Board of Trustees. Arrangements for the restructuring of the Institute are being made in order to ensure that it continues to operate in an efficient manner.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/180).

(b) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in cooperation with UNESCO and UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are *ex officio* members of the Council. The Council reports biennially to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/436), and annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

Appointed members

Mr. Vladimir Dlouhy (Czechoslovakia)**

Mr. Claude Frejacques (France)*

Mr. Hideo Kagami (Japan)**

Mr. Sang Soo Lee (Korea)**

Mr. Madina Ly-Tall (Mali)**

Father Felipe MacGregor (Peru)*

Mr. Edson Machado de Sousa (Brazil)**

Ms. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)*

Mr. Abdel Salam Majali (Jordan)*

Ms. Lydia Makhubu (Swaziland)*

Mr. Vladlen Martynov (Russian Federation)*

Ms. Fatima Mernissi (Morocco)*

Mr. Lucien Michaud (Canada)**

Mr. A. P. Mitra (India)**

Mr. Jacob L. Ngu (Cameroon)**

Mr. Luis Manuel Peñalver (Venezuela)**

Mr. Rafael Portaencasa (Spain)*

Mr. Victor Rabinowitch (United States of America)**

Mr. Sippanondha Ketudat (Thailand)*

Mr. Frances Stewart (United Kingdom)**

Mr. J. A. Van Ginkel (Netherlands)**

Mr. Raimo Väyrynen (Finland)*

Mrs. Josephine Guidy Wandja (Côte d'Ivoire)*

Mr. Wang Shaoqi (China)*

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* Term of office expires on 2 May 1995.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1998.

Rector

Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

Ex officio members

Secretary-General of the United Nations
Director-General of UNESCO
Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and coordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, will expire on 31 August 1997.

At its forty-fifth session, 124/ the General Assembly welcomed the implementation of the University's programme of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, within the framework of its second medium-term perspective, for 1990-1995; requested the Council of the University to review, within the mandate of its Charter, the role and functions of the University Centre in the light of the expansion of its research and training centres and programmes, with a view to maintaining the coherence of the University as a whole; took note of the continued high quality and usefulness of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the University, in Finland, and of the decision of the University to undertake a review and evaluation of the work of the Institute, which had completed its first five years of operation; noted with satisfaction the commencement of the work of the Institute for New Technologies of the University, in the Netherlands, which constituted a major expansion of the overall programme of the University; welcomed the progress made in the initiation of a programme for natural resources in Africa, in furtherance of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which was expected to lead to the full realization of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa; noted with appreciation the progress made with regard to the proposed Institute of Advanced Studies in Japan; requested the University to continue to foster its substantive collaboration with the United Nations and its system of organizations, in particular with UNESCO, in areas of global concern; took note of the University's important institutional developments and requested it to strengthen its collaboration with international, regional and national academic and scientific institutions, particularly in developing countries, in addressing the global issues

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124/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 85 (b)):

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/45/31);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/45/855;

(c) Resolution 45/220;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/45/SR.48, 51 and 54;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.71.

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elaborated in its second medium-term perspective; requested the University to continue to intensify its fund-raising efforts to augment its Endowment Fund and mobilize operating contributions and other programme and project support; and appealed to all States to contribute to the Endowment Fund and to make operating contributions, including support for its research and training centres and programmes, in order to enable it to expand its world-wide activities, particularly in developing countries, and thus fulfil its mandate in accordance with its Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 45/220).

The thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions of the Council of the University were held, respectively, in Tokyo from 4 to 8 December 1989, Maastricht from 24 to 28 June 1990 and Tokyo from 9 to 15 December 1990.

Document: Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31).

91. Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

At its second regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the activities currently under way or planned within the United Nations system relating to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences, particularly those relating to the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and IAEA to study the radiological consequences of the accident and the agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and WHO on the efforts to mitigate the health consequences of the accident, with recommendations for further action within the United Nations system (resolution 1990/50).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, expressing profound concern about the ongoing effects on people's lives and health of the disaster at Chernobyl, invited the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident and to consider opportunities to (a) formulate a programme for coordinating the activities to be carried out by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system; (b) entrust one of the Under-Secretaries-General with the task of coordination; (c) set up a task force responsible for stimulating and monitoring the activities of the United Nations system in this field; and (d) appeal for voluntary contributions (resolution 45/190).

At its second regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council, aware of the need to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolution 45/190, requested the Secretary-General and the Coordinator of the activities related to the Chernobyl accident in the United Nations system to continue to take measures to implement resolution 45/190; and invited Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide cooperation to the areas affected by the accident (resolution 1991/51).

At its forty-sixth session, 125/ the General Assembly, expressing continuing concern about the ongoing effects on the lives and health of people of the Chernobyl disaster, welcomed the practical measures that had been taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Coordinator for International Cooperation for Chernobyl to strengthen coordination of international efforts in that area; requested the Secretary-General to continue the activities related to the coordination of efforts to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/150), A/47/322-E/1992/102.

125/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/215-E/1991/76 and Rev.1;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/736;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/790;

(d) Resolution 46/150;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.17, 48 and 57;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

92. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to cooperate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report containing: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

At its forty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General and his report (E/1991/39) submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the second Decade, welcomed the publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit,

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126/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/46/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid: A/46/391;

(ii) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/46/447;

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inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination; welcomed the progress made in preparing model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, and requested the Secretary-General to finalize the text of the model legislation and the handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination and to publish and distribute those texts as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to publish the study by the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the results achieved and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade (A/45/525, annex), and to distribute it on as wide a scale as possible; requested him to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the biennium 1990-1991; requested him, pursuant to Assembly resolutions 42/47, 44/52 and 45/105, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid; requested him to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all the information on such workers; strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the trust fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions (resolution 46/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/85).

(continued)

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/718;

(d) Resolutions 46/83 to 46/86; decision 46/429;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.3-12, 20, 40, 49, 53 and 55;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/89).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),* Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),** Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),** Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),** Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),* Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),* Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),* Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Russian Federation),** Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),* Mr. Shuhua Song (China),** Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),** Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),* Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina),**

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 1994.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1996.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions; and called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 46/83).

The Committee's session scheduled for March 1992 had to be cancelled owing to the lack of sufficient contributions from States parties; its forty-first session is scheduled for August 1992.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its forty-first session, Supplement No. 18 (A/47/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly strongly appealed to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1992 before 1 February 1992, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly; invited the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for future financing of all the costs of the Committee; and called upon the States parties, as a matter of priority, to consider all possibilities for establishing a more secure basis for the future financing of all the costs of the Committee (resolution 46/83).

Having taken note of Australia's request for amendment of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by substituting the existing paragraph 6 with a new paragraph reading "The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention" and by adding a new paragraph reading "The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide", the General Assembly requested the States parties to the Convention to consider the proposed amendment at their next meeting in January 1992 and requested the meeting of States parties to limit the scope of any revision of the Convention to the question of arrangements for meeting the expenses of members of the Committee while they are performing Committee duties, as provided for in article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention (decision 46/429).

At the fourteenth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, in January 1992, the States parties decided to replace article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention with the text proposed by Australia and to add the proposed new paragraph as article 8, paragraph 7; recommended that the General Assembly approve those amendments at the forty-seventh session; and decided that the amendments should enter into force when they had been approved by the General Assembly and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States parties, which should have so notified the Secretary-General as depositary.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/83).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1992, 91 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-sixth session, 126/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 46/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/84).

93. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its forty-sixth session, 127/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation in all its forms and by all available means (resolution 46/87); and

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127/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 93):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/459;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/719;

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reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/88).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; condemned the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the use of mercenaries (resolution 46/89).

The Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1992, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/6 of 21 February 1992, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (decision 1992/___).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/88);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 46/89).

(continued)

(c) Resolutions 46/87 to 46/89;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.3-12, 20, 35 and 40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

94. Social development

(a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress - cooperatives and new trends in socio-economic development

At its first regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "National experience in promoting the cooperative movement" (A/42/56-E/1987/7) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on national experience in promoting the cooperative movement through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration under the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress" (resolution 1987/47).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "National experience in promoting the cooperative movement" (A/42/56-E/1987/7).

The Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session and the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session for 1989 considered the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the cooperative movement (A/44/79-E/1989/8).

At its forty-fourth session, [128] the General Assembly commended the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the cooperative movement (A/44/79-E/1989/8); invited all States, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the cooperative movement as an important instrument of economic and social development, thus contributing to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future; requested the Secretary-General to follow closely national experience in promoting cooperatives and to encourage all forms of international cooperation, in collaboration with interested Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as an important part of the social development strategy; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and decided to consider a question entitled "Cooperatives and new trends in socio-economic development" at its forty-seventh session (resolution 44/58).

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[128] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/79-E/1989/8 and A/44/86-E/1989/14;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/751;

(c) Resolution 44/58;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12, 13, 15-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/58), A/47/216-E/1992/43.

Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 32/135, annex).

At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 36/17, annex).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and at each session adopted a resolution on the subject (resolutions 37/50, 38/26, 39/24, 40/17, 41/99 and 42/55).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and requested him to include in his report to the Assembly concrete suggestions for cooperation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations. Also at the forty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize a meeting between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing effective structures of communication and cooperation between youth and the United Nations (resolutions 43/94 and 44/59).

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At its forty-fifth session, 129/ the Assembly called upon youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth and youth organizations, and especially to contribute to the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to the formulation of a world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond; again invited Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world (resolution 45/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/103).

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III) (resolution 40/14).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the guidelines and follow-up activities to the International Youth Year and adopted a series of resolutions on youth (resolutions 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94 and 44/59).

At its forty-fifth session, 129/ the General Assembly, noting that the year 1995 would mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, concerned intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote and monitor, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat

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129/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/422;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/752;

(c) Resolution 45/103;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.11-17, 25 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations system, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, youth employment, illiteracy, juvenile delinquency, education, drug abuse, and the environment; decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions; called upon the United Nations Postal Administration to produce commemorative United Nations stamps in 1995 to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year; emphasized the need for a review of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the guidelines and the preparation of a global youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond, with a target orientation and within a specific timeframe; invited all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action; requested the regional commissions and regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to undertake a comprehensive review of progress achieved and obstacles encountered in the region since 1985 and to propose draft regional youth programmes of action towards the year 2000 and beyond; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond in accordance with proposals from Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental youth organizations, and in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-sixth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/103).

At its forty-sixth session, [130] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth (decision 46/425).

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided that an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Commission for Social Development should be established at the thirty-third session of the Commission to review and appraise progress achieved and obstacles identified in implementing the objectives of the International Youth Year; to prepare a draft calendar of activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the Year; and to prepare a draft world youth programme of action towards the Year 2000 and beyond, taking into account regional youth programmes of action (resolution 1991/11).

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[130] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 94 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/281-E/1991/112, A/46/360, A/46/361, A/46/362 and Corr.1, A/46/366 and A/46/414;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/704 and Corr.1 and 2;

(c) Resolutions 46/90 to 46/96 and decision 46/425;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.20-26, 30, 35, 40 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

Question of ageing

The item "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; and requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25, 40/29, 40/30, 41/96 and 42/51).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Ageing in the plenary of its forty-seventh session in 1992 (resolution 43/93).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical cooperation network that would bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives (resolution 44/67).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed an action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; designated 1 October as International Day for the Elderly; and requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider under the priority theme "development" the positive contributions and specific roles of elderly women in the development of their societies (resolution 45/106).

At its forty-sixth session, 130/ the General Assembly recommended that the United Nations define targets on ageing to provide a pragmatic focus for the broad and ideal goals of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; urged Member States to identify their specific national targets on ageing for the year 2001; decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to an international conference on ageing to consolidate a set of targets on ageing for the year 2001 and to celebrate on an appropriate global scale the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of

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Action on Ageing; decided to launch a global information campaign on the action programme on ageing for 1992 and beyond; and adopted the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, annexed to the resolution (resolution 46/91).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged Member States to participate, at the highest level, in the plenary meetings of the Assembly at its forty-seventh session to be devoted, inter alia, to launching a set of global targets on ageing to be reached by the year 2001; called upon Member States to participate in the inquiry for the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; invited the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of appointing eminent personalities as good will ambassadors for ageing; urged Member States and non-governmental organizations of the elderly to second experts and administrative personnel to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in 1992-1993 to help in selected priority activities, including the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing; noted with appreciation the support given by the United Nations Population Fund to the applied research and training project entitled "Developmental Implications of Demographic Change: Global Population Ageing"; called upon the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to give recognition to the contribution of the elderly to social and economic development in the context of major events and conferences of the 1990s, such as those dealing with the environment, human rights, the family, population and the advancement of women; noted with satisfaction the recent establishment, under the patronage of the United Nations, of the Banyan Fund Association: A World Fund for Ageing; also noted with satisfaction the leading role of the International Institute on Ageing in Malta in global training initiatives on ageing; urged the United Nations, Member States and non-governmental organizations to support the African Society of Gerontology in developing and implementing a regional programme of activities on ageing; encouraged non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue close collaboration with the United Nations system in the field of ageing; invited special observance of the International Day for the Elderly on 1 October 1992; urged all organizations of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral development agencies to include the elderly in their development efforts, with particular focus on the mainstreaming approach; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/94).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/91 and 46/94), A/47/339.

World social situation

At its forty-sixth session, 130/ the General Assembly endorsed the request of the Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 1991/4, that the Secretary-General reorient the draft framework for the 1993 report on the world social situation so that the draft framework was in consonance with the requests set forth in paragraph 4 of Council resolution

1989/72; and recommended that the draft of the 1993 report be reviewed by ACC to ensure that an integrated interdisciplinary focus was given and to provide a source of information for the report (resolution 46/95). A revised draft framework (E/1992/17) was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1992. An expanded outline of the report was submitted to the ACC Task Force on Long Term Development Objectives, which met from 3 to 6 March 1992 at Geneva.

No advance documentation expected.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action at its forty-second session (resolution 39/26).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 41/106).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts (CSDHA/DDP/GME/7) as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the first half of the Decade (A/42/561) (resolution 42/58).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would provide a mechanism for preparing action until the year 2000 and beyond, and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/98).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to him for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990; reaffirmed that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities, with priority given to programmes and projects of the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States, national coordinating mechanisms in the field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities, the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which was annexed to the resolution (resolution 44/70).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly stressed the need to implement the agenda for action until the end of the Decade and beyond and the preliminary outline of a long-term strategy to the year 2000 and beyond, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility study on alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade; and to use them as guidelines in preparing (a) national, regional and international agendas for action; (b) long-term strategic plans with precise targets to be reached in the field of prevention, rehabilitation and equality of opportunities by the year 2000; affirmed that, in implementing the agenda for action, special attention should be given to the disabled in developing countries; stressed the need for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that would renew international consensus on and elicit a sustained political commitment by Member States to the implementation of the World Programme of Action beyond the Decade and would ensure the continued improvement of the situation of disabled persons; requested the Secretary-General to shift the focus of the United Nations programme on disability from awareness-raising to action, with the aim of achieving a society for all by the year 2010 and of responding more appropriately to the many requests for assistance and advisory services; invited Member States to submit updated national reports on the implementation of the agendas for action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/91).

At its forty-sixth session, 130/ the General Assembly stressed the need for priority to be given to action-oriented programmes that would elicit a sustained commitment by Member States to the disability programme; endorsed the Beijing Guidelines for the Establishment and Development of National Coordinating Committees and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that they were disseminated as widely as possible; endorsed the Guidelines for the Development of Organizations of Disabled Persons; requested the Secretary-General to finalize, during 1992, the review of the translation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, into the official languages of the United Nations, particularly the terms "impairment", "disability", "handicap" and "disabled person"; called upon Governments and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the elaboration of standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons; welcomed the convening of an expert group meeting to draw up a long-term strategy to implement the World Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to take due note of the recommendation of the expert group meetings at Stockholm and at Järvenpää, Finland, that organizations of disabled persons should be fully represented at all United Nations activities related to the Decade and beyond, particularly expert group meetings; decided to devote four plenary meetings at its forty-seventh session to mark the conclusion of the Decade; reiterated its appeal to Governments for further voluntary contributions; reaffirmed that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the Decade should be used for catalytic and innovative activities and requested the Economic and Social Council to give its views on the continuation of the Voluntary Fund with new terms of reference and to submit its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/96), A/47/214-E/1992/50.

(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985 and the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General; approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and requested the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation (resolution 42/59).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, to give priority attention to the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session regarding, in particular, the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, the review of the functioning and programme of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the preparations for the Eighth Congress (resolution 43/99).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime (resolution 44/71). It also welcomed the establishment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of a subcommittee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards; invited the Committee, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its subcommittee and to consider their appropriate follow-up by the Eighth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Eighth Congress and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress (resolution 44/72).

At its forty-fifth session, 131/ the General Assembly welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, and invited Governments to be guided by them in the formulation of appropriate legislation and policy directives; endorsed the decision of the Congress that priority attention should be given to specific practical measures to combat international crime over the forthcoming five-year period; emphasized the urgent need to be responsive to the calls of the Eighth Congress for strengthening the operational aspects of the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice; and requested the Secretary-General to use his best endeavours to translate into action the resolutions recommended by the Eighth Congress for adoption by the General Assembly and to provide adequate follow-up of the other resolutions unanimously adopted by the Congress (resolution 45/121).

131/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/324, A/45/629 and A/45/973 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/756;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/845;

(d) Resolutions 45/107 to 45/123;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.24-27, 36, 47, 51 and 62;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

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At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an intergovernmental working group, which, on the basis of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control entitled "The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme", would produce a report elaborating proposals for an effective crime prevention and criminal justice programme and suggesting how that programme could most appropriately be implemented; invited Member States, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to convene an early ministerial meeting: (a) to consider the report of the intergovernmental working group in order to decide what the future crime prevention and criminal justice programme should be; (b) to consider, in this context, the possible need for a convention or other international instrument to develop the content, structure and dynamics of that programme; and decided that the conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", for appropriate action (resolution 45/108).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/123).

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General and UNDP to explore, as a matter of urgency, the possibilities for full funding of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders through voluntary contributions; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation of the United Nations African Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders and all other autonomous institutes of the United Nations, including proposals, if appropriate, for a balance between voluntary contributions and financing through the regular budget (decision 45/428).

At its forty-sixth session, 132/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an

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132/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 94 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/363 and A/46/524;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/703 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/704/Add.1;

Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (A/46/703); approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to give a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; decided that the programme should be devoted to providing States with practical assistance, such as data collection, information and experience sharing and training, in order to achieve the goals of preventing crime within and among States and of improving the response to crime; invited Member States to give their political and financial support and to take measures that will ensure the implementation of the provisions of the statement of principles and programme of action as they relate to the strengthening of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in terms of its structure, content and priorities; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action within the overall existing United Nations resources in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and to provide appropriate resources for the effective functioning of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme; urged all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the specialized agencies and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in fulfilling its tasks; encouraged all developed countries to review their aid programmes in order to ensure that there was a full and proper contribution in the field of criminal justice within the overall context of development priorities; requested the Economic and Social Council to dissolve the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to establish a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice as a new functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and to endorse the role and functions of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the statement of principles and programme of action; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the statement of principles and programme of action (resolution 46/152).

(continued)

(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/46/798 and A/46/799;

(e) Resolutions 46/152 and 46/153 and decision 46/435;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.57-60;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.54;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.77.

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At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and other support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the fulfilment of its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the Institute within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/153).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/123, 46/152 and 46/153).

95. Advancement of women

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). At present the Committee is composed of the Bahamas, Denmark, Indonesia, Poland and Uganda, serving a three-year term of office that began on 1 January 1992.

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156, 35/137, 36/129, 37/62 and 38/186).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP; endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 40/104 and 42/63 and decision 41/426).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/43/643) containing the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women; noted the Fund's continued cooperation with women and development units throughout the United Nations system and with the planning and sectoral ministries and the national machineries on women in development of developing countries;

reaffirmed the dual priorities of the Fund to serve as a catalyst in respect of mainstream development activities and to support innovative and experimental activities in line with national and regional priorities; expressed its appreciation to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that had pledged and contributed to the Fund; noted with concern that the Fund's resources had been insufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the increasing requests received; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/102).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, noting the focused and proactive intervention of the Fund within its regional priority framework and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development, stressed the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supported at the national, regional and global levels; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to report on the activities of the Fund to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/74).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly commended the United Nations Development Fund for Women for its efforts to increase the visibility of women and to ensure that issues relating to women are on the agenda of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; noted the achievements of the Fund in giving its work a high profile and in increasing and broadening its financial resource base; welcomed the development of new strategies for the programme management of the Fund based on long-term and short-term priorities; encouraged the Fund in its efforts to document and share its experiences in the context of increasing emphasis on the human development dimension in technical cooperation; urged Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support to the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes; stressed the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women in policy and programme matters relating to the activities of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing conference services in the relevant working languages to the Consultative Committee, bearing in mind the importance of its work; also requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund (resolution 45/128).

At its forty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of the role of the Fund in contributing to an increase in opportunities and options for women in developing countries, emphasizing the position of the Fund as a bridge between the needs and aspirations of women and the resources, programmes and policies for their economic development, bearing in mind that socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels have a detrimental effect on the situation of women, and noting that environmental degradation severely affects the situation of women, particularly in developing countries, encouraged the Fund to continue to promote initiatives that will incorporate the dimension of women in the agendas of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; endorsed the role of UNIFEM in promoting the strategic importance of the economic empowerment of women in the preparations for the 1995 World Conference on Women; and noted with satisfaction the steady increase in contributions to the Fund and urged Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support of the United Nations Development Fund for Women through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes (resolution 46/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/97), A/47/340.

Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies; and urged Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations (resolution 45/129).

133/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/46/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/377, A/46/439, A/46/462;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/325, A/46/491;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/653;

(e) Resolutions 46/97 to 46/100 and decision 46/426;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.13-20, 27 and 30;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

At its forty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the pace of implementation of the Strategies must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century; reaffirmed the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women; requested the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development, to ensure early contribution to the work of major international conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights, to be held in 1993, and the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, and to address the impact of technologies on women; endorsed anew Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12, in which the Council recommended that a world conference on women should be held in 1995 and requested that the Commission act as the preparatory body for the World Conference; requested the Commission to decide on the venue of the conference; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the conference not later than 1992; noted the relevance of the interregional consultation on women in public life to the preparation of the Fourth World Conference on Women; requested the Fifth Committee to ensure staffing levels and other objects of expenditure were sufficient to ensure effective implementation of the programme, especially the preparations for the World Conference; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and called upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries; also emphasized the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, environment and the full participation of women in decision-making; also requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and to submit a preliminary version of the updated World Survey to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994; requested Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures, and requested the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations; further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate at the Assembly (resolution 46/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/98).

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 30 April 1992, 114 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),* Ms. Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),* Ms. Gül Aykor (Turkey),** Ms. Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey (Ecuador),* Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),** Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),* Ms. Norma Monica Forde (Barbados),* Ms. Evangelina García-Prinz (Venezuela),** Ms. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa (Argentina),** Ms. Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia),* Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),** Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),* Ms. Pirkko Anneli Mäkinen (Finland),** Ms. Elsa Victoria Muñoz Gómez (Colombia),** Ms. Tatiana Nikolaeva (Russian Federation),* Ms. Ahoua Quedraogo (Burkina Faso),** Ms. Teresita Qintos-Deles (Philippines),* Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),** Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),** Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt)* and Ms. Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria).*

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* Term of office expires in 1994.

** Term of office expires in 1996.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its eleventh session at New York from 20 to 31 January 1992.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification of or accession to the Convention by an increasing number of Member States; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention and of the report of the Committee on its ninth session; invited States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention; welcomed the efforts of the Committee to rationalize its work; also welcomed the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials; requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources, strongly supporting the view of the Committee to accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthen technical and substantive support for the Committee; requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive review of the resources available and necessary to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to the effective implementation of all aspects of the programme on the advancement of women, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, facilitate and encourage the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee and the Convention; welcomed the establishment of the pre-session working group of the Committee to consider second and subsequent periodic reports and urged that that practice be continued; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 45/124).

At its forty-sixth session, 133/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (decision 46/426).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee, Supplement No. 38 (A/47/38);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/124).

96. Narcotic drugs

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142).

Implementation of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs (resolution 39/141).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to decide on the elements that could be included in the draft convention and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on the basis of those elements (resolution 40/120).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to continue its work on the preparation of the draft convention in the most expeditious manner (resolution 41/126).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to consider and, if possible, approve the draft convention at its tenth special session and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding its preparation, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for such a plenipotentiary conference; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/111).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its tenth special session and the recommendations therein concerning the draft convention, and of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt the convention; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and all related organs established by the Commission, for their effectiveness in responding to its request to prepare the draft convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, particularly on the conclusions of the Conference (resolution 43/120).

The plenipotentiary Conference was convened at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988. On 19 December 1988 the Conference adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and on 20 December 43 States signed the Convention.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly urged States that had not yet done so to proceed rapidly to sign and to ratify the Convention, to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations might be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention, and to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the

Convention; invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties and to assign the appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources to enable them to carry out the additional responsibilities under the Convention for the biennium 1990-1991; urged the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention; requested him also to provide for, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention and to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/140).

At its forty-fifth session, 134/ the General Assembly, welcoming the entry into force of the Convention on 11 November 1990, again urged States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention and to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations might be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention; invited States to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention; once again urged all States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to assign appropriate priority to providing the relevant Secretariat units with the necessary financial, technical and human resources for the biennium 1990-1991 and to

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134/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/495, A/45/535, A/45/536, A/45/542 and A/45/652 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/764;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/893;

(d) Resolutions 45/146 to 45/149;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.28-34, 43, 57, 59, 60 and 62;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.46 and 50;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/146).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/146).

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-sixth session, [135] the General Assembly reaffirmed that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should continue to be based on strict respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; called upon States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to refrain from using the issue for political purposes; affirmed that the international fight against drug trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development; invited the Secretary-General, in preparing the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and the Executive Director of the International Drug Control Programme, in carrying out the activities of the Programme, to give due consideration to principles set out in the resolution; and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs" (resolution 46/101).

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[135] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/338, A/46/480 and A/46/511;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/720 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolutions 46/101 to 46/104;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.27-34, 45 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its forty-sixth session, 135/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; called upon states to take all possible steps to promote and implement individually and in cooperation with other States the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action; called upon the United Nations and its relevant bodies, the specialized agencies, other relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend their cooperation and assistance to States in the promotion and implementation of the Global Programme of Action; requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 46/102).

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-sixth session, 135/ the General Assembly strongly condemned the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urged continued commitment and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States; urged Governments and organizations to implement the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action, particularly those pertaining to demand reduction, treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts, reduction in supply, eradication and substitution of illicit crops, integrated rural development, educational programmes, expanded opportunities for trade and investment, including international cooperation to facilitate the marketing of substitute crops, elimination of illicit trafficking, interdiction, supervision and control of precursors and essential chemicals, money laundering and problems of licit producers; welcomed the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme aimed at promoting and supporting subregional programmes as envisaged in the Global Programme of Action, and urged concerned Governments to cooperate with the programme in implementing subregional strategies; welcomed also the new arrangements for inter-agency cooperation; including the designation of focal points throughout the United Nations system, which should enhance the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control; supported the master-plan approach to drug control programmes at the national and regional levels that was being promoted by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme; noted with satisfaction increased international action for demand reduction, including the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, and requested that appropriate attention be given to treatment and rehabilitation; endorsed the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action, in the context of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, giving priority to the themes selected by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session; welcomed the appointment of a Coordinator for the Decade, and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Economic and Social Council, to keep the Assembly informed of developments in this area; expressed its satisfaction with initiatives to improve the functioning and impact of the network of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, which, together with the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, constituted effective mechanisms against the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; considered that analyses should be made of the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with a view to establishing a system that would enhance the interdiction capability of States along such routes; called upon the international community to provide increased international economic and technical cooperation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development and alternative development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples; encouraged all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its activities, to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and in its work generally, to deal specifically with all aspects of money laundering and recommend measures that would facilitate regional and international cooperation in that area; stressed the need for effective action to prevent the diversion of precursors and other chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; commended the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for implementing its additional responsibilities under the Convention; urged Member States to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its programmes; requested that adequate financial and human resources be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to discharge its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation topics raised in section I of the resolution at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs" (resolution 46/103, sect. I).

Economic and social consequences of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its forty-sixth session, 135/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on action taken to implement section II of Assembly resolution 45/149; reiterated its invitation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider, at its thirty-fifth session, in 1992, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, together with comments of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme with a view to recommending appropriate follow-up activity; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report on the issue, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Narcotic drugs" (resolution 46/103, sect. II).

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken to implement resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control; welcomed the integration of the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control into a single international drug control programme based at Vienna; emphasized the need for the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to have the necessary degree of managerial flexibility to discharge effectively and expeditiously the functions of the Programme under the terms of United Nations treaties and resolutions relating to international drug control, while recognizing that the Programme was now a part of the United Nations Secretariat; requested that the restructuring process envisaged in resolution 45/179 and in resolution 46/104 be completed as soon as possible so that the Programme could fulfil its mandates with enhanced effectiveness and efficiency; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38, which called on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to give policy guidance to the Programme and to monitor its activities; urged the Programme to give special emphasis to the implementation of those issues from the Global Programme of Action identified as priorities by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 2 (XXXIV) adopted at its thirty-fourth session; requested the Executive Director of the Programme, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by the Secretary-General, to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system, and in this context actively to seek cooperation and support for a global approach from other international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bilateral programmes and national institutions; strongly urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme, in particular by increasing the extrabudgetary contributions to the Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening its operational activities and technical cooperation, in particular with developing countries; endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General to place the financial resources of the existing United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the Programme as a fund for financing operational activities, mainly in developing countries; emphasized that, in accordance with the established United Nations priorities as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, adequate resources should be allocated so as to enable the Programme to carry out its activities and fulfil the functions assigned to it by resolution 45/179 and by other relevant Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 46/104).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/146, 46/102, 46/103 and 46/104).

97. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196). At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner to 31 December 1993 (resolution 42/108).

At its forty-sixth session, 136/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-second session, and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 7 November 1991, strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the function of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in fulfilling this function; recognized the need to keep issues related to refugees, asylum-seekers and other migratory flows firmly on the international political agenda, especially the question of solution-oriented approaches to deal with today's refugee problems; recognized also that the current size and complexity of the world refugee situation required vigorous promotion of existing protection principles, as well as full and open debate on new directions for protection and on further development of the law, paying particular attention to the responsibilities of States to resolve refugee situations and, especially with respect to countries of origin, to address and try to eradicate the causes of refugee flows; called upon States to refrain from taking measures that jeopardized the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to the fundamental prohibitions against those practices, and urged States to ensure fair and efficient determination procedures and to continue to give humane treatment and to grant asylum to refugees; condemned all violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements and forced recruitment into armed forces; recognized that growing misuse of asylum procedures could compromise the institution of asylum and the maintenance of fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures, and endorsed the general conclusion on international protection, in particular in relation to refugee status determination, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its

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136/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/46/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/46/12/Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/134 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/705;

(d) Resolution 46/106;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.34-39 and 43/45;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

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forty-second session; endorsed the conclusion on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session, including the decision to establish a new post of coordinator of refugee children within the Office of the High Commissioner; commended the High Commissioner on the Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women, which provided a practical means of ensuring the protection of refugee women, including through the delivery of appropriate assistance programmes, and called upon States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations, whether governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, to implement the Guidelines; stressed the overriding importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements, and called upon the High Commissioner actively to explore new options for preventive strategies that were consistent with protection principles, as well as ways in which State responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms might be strengthened; underlined strongly State responsibility, particularly as it related to the countries of origin, including addressing root causes, facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return, in accordance with international practice, of their nationals who are not refugees; urged all States and relevant organizations to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation; acknowledged that there were important opportunities for resolving long-standing refugee situations and welcomed the intention of the High Commissioner to reinforce the efforts of the Office to encourage and promote voluntary repatriation of refugees and their safe reintegration in the countries of origin; recognized the importance of pursuing resettlement as a last resort where no other durable solutions are available and the need for States to respond rapidly and with flexibility to evolving situations where resettlement is required to ensure the protection of the refugees concerned; welcomed the initiatives taken by the High Commissioner to enhance the capacity of the Office to respond to emergencies and, taking into account current deliberations on a United Nations system-wide response, encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, as well as other organizations, whether governmental, intergovernmental or non-governmental, to assure a coordinated and effective response to emergency humanitarian situations of a complex and protracted nature, and called upon Governments to assist in implementing those initiatives; endorsed the decision of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-second session concerning inter-agency cooperation and called upon the High Commissioner to sustain her efforts in that area so that the multifaceted needs of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and their host communities might be better addressed, in particular through development initiatives by relevant United Nations agencies and programmes; expressed deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers on a permanent or temporary basis; urged the international community, including non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts and the High Commissioner in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents; and called upon all Governments and other donors to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met (resolution 46/106).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/47/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/47/12/Add.1).

(b) Questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons

International Conference on Central American Refugees

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, gravely concerned at the situation in the region and conscious of the need to address the problem, welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees and the Communiqué of San Salvador on Central American Refugees (A/C.3/43/6, annex), whereby it was decided to convene an international conference, emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference was to examine the needs of Central American refugees and concrete proposals for solving their problems as a contribution to peace in the region, reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the issues, recognizing that the task of seeking solutions for refugees was linked with aspects of regional development and emphasizing the importance of voluntary repatriation in solving the problems created by their massive presence in countries and communities of asylum, welcomed the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the General Assembly and of the Organization of American States at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session; exhorted Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees to participate in the Conference and provide the resources, cooperation and support necessary for preparing and holding it and following up the results; appealed to the international community to increase assistance in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference (resolution 43/118).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), which included aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation, expressed its profound satisfaction with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr. 1 and 2, annex); welcomed the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America; and welcomed the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and coordination at the national level (resolution 44/139).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the meetings held by the Follow-up Committee established by the Conference and encouraged further meetings; recognized the efforts made by the affected countries to establish conditions conducive to resolving the problem of uprooted populations in the region; urged the affected countries according to their capacities, to strengthen their efforts to deal with the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to adapt the solutions to national and regional development programmes and to action aimed, specifically, at eradicating extreme poverty; agreed on the need for projects in favour of refugees, returnees and displaced persons to promote, inter alia, (a) the participation of women; (b) the physical and intellectual development of children; (c) the preservation of ethnic and cultural values; and (d) the protection of the environment; stressed the need to support UNHCR and UNDP in the discharge of the special function assigned to them by the Secretary-General within the framework of the International Support and Verification Commission in order to provide them with the resources required for assisting the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as the Nicaraguan refugees being repatriated voluntarily; stressed the importance of strengthening and developing the follow-up and promotion mechanisms established under the Concerted Plan of Action, in particular the support groups in order to ensure coordination and cooperation between all the parties involved, and called upon the Governments of the region to take the necessary measures to facilitate the process; and recognized the importance of the role played by non-governmental organizations, as well as that of the affected populations in identifying their needs and participating in the planning and execution of projects in coordination with national committees, and urged them to continue in this humanitarian and non-political endeavour (resolution 45/141).

At its forty-sixth session, 137/ the General Assembly, welcoming the substantial progress in the process of pacification in El Salvador, the peace dialogue in Guatemala and the progress being made in Nicaragua in the implementation of its national reconciliation policy and in assistance to the uprooted populations, which continues to encourage movements of voluntary repatriation and internal settlement of national displaced persons, and recognizing the substantial support that the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP and the community of cooperation personnel and national and international non-governmental organizations have given the Conference since its inception, took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; welcomed with satisfaction the outcome of a number of meetings at the regional level of the Follow-up Committee; urged the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans; reaffirmed its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin was one of the most positive signs of the progress of peace in the region; expressed its conviction that the processes of return and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans; requested the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of the programmes generated through the Conference process; welcomed with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons, and urged the Central American countries to continue their determined

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137/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 97 (b)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/46/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/46/12/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/371, A/46/428, A/46/429, A/46/430, A/46/431, A/46/432, A/46/433, A/46/434, A/46/435, A/46/471, A/46/568 and A/46/612;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/134 and Corr.1;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/705;

(e) Resolutions 46/105 to 46/108 and decision 46/427;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.34-39, 43 and 45;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.74.

support to ensure that the Programme achieved its aims; appealed to the international community, particularly the community of cooperation personnel, to continue and to strengthen their support for the Conference and to continue complying with the financing offered so as to be able effectively to achieve the goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action, and to consolidate the progress made in humanitarian assistance to refugees and repatriated and displaced persons of the region; supported the particular attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico were giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values; also supported the decision of the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to convene the second international meeting of the Follow-up Committee, for the purpose of evaluating the progress made thus far in the implementation of the Concerted Plan of Action and to define ways of improving its application; supported the initiative of the Central American Goverments, Belize and Mexico to extend the duration of the International Conference process as long as may be necessary, in light of the new needs that had emerged following the changes in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 46/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/107).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

At its forty-sixth session, 137/ the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; commended the Governments concerned for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions; expressed deep concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for their long-term socio-economic development; expressed the hope that additional resources would be made available for general refugees programmes to keep pace with refugee needs; appealed to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes; called upon the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General to study and assess the environmental socio-economic impact of the prolonged presence of refugees in the host countries with a view to rehabilitating those areas; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its

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forty-seventh session and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1992 (resolution 46/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/108).

(c) Humanitarian questions

Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations

At its forty-fifth session, 138/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of affected States and their primary role in humanitarian assistance; stressed the important contribution made by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and invited all States to facilitate the work of these organizations in implementing humanitarian assistance; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the necessary consultations with a view to determining means of facilitating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance, including the establishment of relief corridors; and invited the Secretary-General to study the possibility of preparing an indicative list of persons and bodies with expert knowledge of the delivery and management of emergency humanitarian assistance (resolution 45/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/100).

New international humanitarian order

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 36/136).

138/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/524 and A/45/587;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/751;

(c) Resolutions 45/100 to 45/102;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.24-27, 36 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal, invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/125).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2); took note of the activities of the Independent Commission; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal to promote a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further views received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an addendum to his report, including a survey of specific humanitarian issues (resolution 40/126).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its forty-second session (decision 41/130).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Independent Commission; drew the attention of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission; requested the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Governments and organizations concerned and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the humanitarian field (resolution 42/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international cooperation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern; and invited Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments (resolution 42/121).

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At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/734 and Add.1) encouraged Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues; invited the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Commission; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Independent Bureau and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made (resolution 43/129).

At the same session, the General Assembly encouraged the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities; invited all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and working with strictly humanitarian motives to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report of the Independent Commission in the context of their policies and actions in the field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with Governments, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and, taking into account information received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on possible ways and means of strengthening international cooperation in the humanitarian field (resolution 43/130).

At its forty-fifth session, 138/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, encouraged Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues; invited Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them, in order to identify opportunities for future action; requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/101).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Governments further to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field and invited Governments to promote, within existing mechanisms, regular exchanges of information and of national experience in addressing humanitarian problems (resolution 45/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/101).

98. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 April 1992, 103 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-fifth session, 139/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that more than one hundred States had ratified the Convention or had acceded thereto; urged those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 45/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/152).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the first meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on

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139/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/404;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838;

(c) Resolution 45/152;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.48, 55 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

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the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which contained a number of suggestions aimed at improving reporting procedures under the various human rights instruments (A/39/484, annex).

At the same session, as well as at its fortieth to forty-fifth sessions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a number of follow-up actions and made several recommendations to alleviate existing reporting problems, and requested him to convene a second meeting of the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies in 1988 and a third meeting in 1990 (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/115, 44/135 and 45/85). The former was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988 and the latter from 1 to 5 October 1990. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Task Force on computerizing the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies.

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies; requested that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies and report on the question to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies; welcomed the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and

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140/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (a)):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/46/40);

(b) Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 46 (A/46/46);

(c) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1991/23 and Corr.1);

by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services; called upon all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies; invited the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to consider, as a matter of priority, all possible measures for meeting the costs of implementing those treaties on a viable, guaranteed basis, including by considering possible amendment to the funding provisions of these treaties; endorsed the recommendation, made in October 1990, by the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, that the Assembly should take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget; requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing treaty bodies from the resources available from the regular budget of the United Nations; and decided to give priority consideration at its forty-seventh session to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 46/111).

(continued)

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/392, A/46/393, A/46/394, A/46/473, A/46/503, A/46/618 and Corr.1, A/46/650;

(e) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/395 and A/46/490;

(f) Resolutions 46/110 to 46/115 and decisions 46/428 to 46/430;

(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/721 and Corr.1;

(h) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/778;

(i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.39-43, 49 and 53-55;

(j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.51 and 52;

(k) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.75.

At its forty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights addressed a number of these questions and made recommendations thereon (resolution 1992/15). The Commission, in particular, endorsed the recommendation in the report of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to institutionalize the meetings, and requested the General Assembly to take appropriate action to enable these meetings to be held on a biennial basis; requested that the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies in 1992 include on its agenda the question of the extent of reservations to human rights instruments; welcomed the endorsement by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/111 of the recommendation that the Assembly should take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of the human rights treaty bodies from the regular budget of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to give priority to expediting the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization by requesting the Member States of the United Nations, in particular States which are parties to various human rights instruments, to make generous voluntary contributions to cover the initial one-time cost of the proposed system; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that recent periodic reports of States parties to treaty monitoring bodies and the summary records of committee discussions pertaining to them are made available in the United Nations information centres in the countries submitting these reports; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Manual on Human Rights Reporting is available in all official languages at the earliest opportunity; and requested the Secretary-General to present a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session examining the financial, legal and other implications of providing full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/111 and Commission resolution 1992/15).

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child; inter alia, called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. The term of five of the members elected at the first election expires at the end of two years. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mrs. Hoda Badran (Egypt),* Mgr. Luis A. Bambaren Gastelumendi (Peru),** Mrs. Akila Belembaogo (Burkina Faso),** Mrs. Flora Corpus-Eufemio (Philippines),* Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden),** Mr. Youri Kolosov (Russian Federation),** Miss Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados),** Mr. Swithin Mombeshora (Zimbabwe)* and Mrs. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal).*

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* Term of office expires on 28 February 1993.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 1995.

Pursuant to article 43, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the Government of Brazil has appointed a successor to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Mrs. Borges de Omena (Brazil).* In accordance with rule 14, paragraph 4, of the Committee's provisional rules of procedure, the appointment is to be placed before the Committee for approval at its second session.

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly recalled with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; called upon all States that had not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; recognized the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; supported the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions per year, each of two or three weeks' duration, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of reports from States parties; decided to take appropriate action at its forty-seventh session on the recommendations of the Committee, on the basis of the biennial report which the Committee is to submit to it, through the Economic and Social Council; invited the Secretary-General to convene a brief meeting of States parties to the Convention, to determine the duration of future meetings of the Committee, prior to the consideration of the question by the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to consider favourably the possibility of enabling a working group of the whole of the Committee to meet in 1992; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 46/112).

As at 8 April 1992, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 115 States. In addition, 30 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/112).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Committee held its first session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 September to 18 October 1991. In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on its activities every two years.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Supplement No. 41 (A/47/41).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Commtitee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Francisco José Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),* Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),** Mr. Omran El-Shafei (Egypt),** Mr. János Fodor (Hungary),* Mr. Kurt Herndl (Austria),** Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Mr. Rein A. Müllerson (Russian Federation),* Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),** Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),* Mr. Julio Prade Vallejo (Ecuador),** Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan),** Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua),* Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya)* and Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

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At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions (A/46/40) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was carrying out its function (resolution 46/113).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/47/40).

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),** Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),* Mr. Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt),** Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mr. Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea),* Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia),** Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Jimenez Butragueño (Spain),* Mr. Samba Cor Konate (Senegal),* Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda),** Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),** Mr. Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)* and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights including its suggestions and recommendations and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was carrying out its functions (resolution 46/113).

Document: Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixth session (E/1992/23).

Implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting understanding thereof; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 46/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/114).

Non-discrimination and protection of minorities

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly encouraged the Commission on Human Rights to complete the final text of the draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as soon as possible and to transmit it for adoption to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the work done by the Commission with regard to the draft declaration; and decided to keep the issue of the elaboration of the draft declaration on its agenda under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/115).

No advance documentation expected.

Report of the Committee against Torture

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 10 members:

> Mr. Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia),** Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),** Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),* Mr. Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt),** Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),** Mr. Yuri A. Khitrin (Russian Federation),* Mr. Hugo Lorenzo (Uruguay),** Mr. Dimitar N. Mikhailov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark),* and Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

The Committee against Torture held its seventh and eighth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 21 November 1991 and from 27 April to 8 May 1992. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its forty-sixth session, 140/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee against Torture (decision 46/430).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/47/44).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

Aspects of the right to property have repeatedly been considered and dealt with by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in connection with the problem of land reform. To the extent that it deals with nationalization, expropriation and requisitioning, General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources deals with aspects of the right to own property in the context of the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, invited the regional commissions to consider the relationship between the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States (resolution 41/132).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the preliminary oral report on the question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights; and renewed its request to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/114).

The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have adopted a number of resolutions in which important issues were brought forward for consideration by the Secretary-General in drafting his report. Both the Assembly and the Commission have recognized that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, social and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice. They have also recognized that the right to property may play an influential role in fostering widespread enjoyment of other human rights and contribute to securing the goals of economic and social development.

At its forty-fifth session, 141/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/523), requested the Commission on Human Rights, while addressing the question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to consider the means whereby and the degree to which respect for the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms; and decided to consider the question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 45/98).

141/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 94):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/523, A/45/590 and A/45/673;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/45/640;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/750;

(d) Resolutions 45/96 to 45/99 and decision 45/427;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.24-27, 36 and 51;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.68.

At its forty-seventh session, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, requested its Chairman to entrust an independent expert with the task of preparing a study, within the existing financial resources, on the means whereby and the degree to which respect for the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributed to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which served to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, and requested that a preliminary report be submitted to the Commission at its forty-eighth session and the final report at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1991/19). The Economic and Social Council endorsed the Commission's request. On 29 August 1991, the Chairman appointed Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador) as Independent Expert. The preliminary report submitted by the Independent Expert and considered by the Commission is contained in document E/CN.4/1992/9.

At its forty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Independent Expert and to transmit his preliminary report to all Member States and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, requesting them to submit their comments so that they can be taken into account in the work of the Independent Expert; and decided to examine the report that the Independent Expert would submit in accordance with his mandate at its forty-ninth session under the same agenda item (Commission resolution 1992/21).

Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-fifth session, 141/ the General Assembly, having recalled its resolution 43/124 regarding the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on that resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (decision 45/427).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 45/427).

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

At its forty-fifth session, 141/ the General Assembly, reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in the Charter of the United Nations and believing that the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights world wide, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/45/590); reaffirmed the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact; requested the Secretary-General to produce audio-visual materials on human rights issues; urged all Member

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States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and encouraged all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes; stressed the need for close cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information, inter alia, in the implementation of the aims established for the World Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and UNESCO, with regard to education for human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 45/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/99).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-fifth session, 142/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/45/348), reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in that field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved, noted with interest that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations had continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to continue encouraging those developments; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to

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142/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/348;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838;

(c) Resolution 45/167;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.48, 54, 56 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

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the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 45/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/167).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its forty-fifth session, 143/ the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Fund (A/45/698 and Corr.1), decided to call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributions to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund, and to request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the status of the Fund (decision 45/433).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 45/433).

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its second session

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 45/155). The Preparatory Committee held its session in September 1991.

143/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/698 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/45/838;

(c) Resolution 45/164 and decision 45/433;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/45/SR.48 and 54-57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.69.

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly decided, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee, that the provisional agenda and the draft rules of procedure for the World Conference would be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session; that the Conference would be convened at Berlin for a period of two weeks in 1993; that the Preparatory Committee would meet for three further sessions at Geneva, twice in 1992 and once in 1993; and that regional meetings would be convened for each region that so desired. The Assembly also decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare documentation, including a limited number of studies on issues referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 45/155 (resolution 46/116).

The Preparatory Committee held its second session from 30 March to 10 April 1992. Among a number of decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, one decision concerning the dates and venue of the World Conference on Human Rights recommended that the General Assembly reopen consideration of agenda item 98 at its resumed forty-sixth session and reconsider paragraph 4 (a) (iii) of resolution 46/116.

On 6 May 1992, at its resumed forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna for a duration of two weeks in June 1993 (decision 46/473).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its second session, Supplement No. 24 (A/47/24).

144/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (b)):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, Supplement No. 24 (A/46/24);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/542, A/46/543, A/46/603, A/46/609 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and A/46/616 and Corr.1;

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/420, A/46/421, A/46/422, A/46/446 and A/46/504;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/721/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/784;

(f) Resolutions 46/115 to 46/131 and decision 46/430;

(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.44-59;

(h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.53;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.85.

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/117).

No advance documentation expected.

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly emphasized that, when the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 was reviewed, adequate staffing, temporary assistance and other resources should be allocated to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat so as to enable it to respond to its increasing workload and to its needs in order to carry out all the functions assigned to it, including those relating to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the Conference itself; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were accorded to the Centre for Human Rights to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all the mandates, including the additional ones, resulting from the decisions of intergovernmental and expert bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights and on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 46/118).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/118).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly affirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international measures were therefore required to eliminate them; stressed the need for an in-depth and complete study of the nature of the phenomenon of extreme poverty which affected mankind; requested the Commission on Human Rights to give appropriate consideration, in directing its studies of extreme poverty, to the conditions in which the poorest themselves could convey their experience and so contribute to a better understanding of their situation of social exclusion;

again requested States, the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem; noted with appreciation the concrete measures taken by UNICEF to lessen the effects of extreme poverty on children and the efforts of UNDP to give priority to the search for a means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions; and decided to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 46/121).

No advance documentation expected.

Right to development

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries; took note with interest of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1991/12 and Add.1); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-seventh session of the Commission as well as any further comments and suggestions that might be submitted on the basis of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 1990/18; reiterated the need for a continuing evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session and the Assembly at its forty-seventh session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and replies contained in the report of the Secretary-General; endorsed the call of the Commission to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights to take fully into account the Declaration in examining the relationship between development and the enjoyment of human rights; and decided to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 46/123).

No advance documentation expected.

Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session, in 1980 (see resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103, 39/117, 40/149, 41/148, 42/144, 43/154, 44/164 and 45/153). The Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as a study of the Special Rapporteur appointed under Commission resolution 29 (XXXVII) and a report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex).

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly again invited all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question under review with a view to supporting the early warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; welcomed the establishment by ACC of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning regarding New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons with a mandate to develop an effective early-warning system related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the strengthened role that he was playing with regard to early-warning activities, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (resolution 46/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/127).

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that it was the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitutional and national legislation; also reaffirmed that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; recognized that there

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was no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the Assembly in each individual case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; urged all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; called upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/130).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly encouraged the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate; recommended that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, with regard to, inter alia, the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration; welcomed the announced intention of the Human Rights Committee to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion; welcomed also the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in the dissemination of its text in national and local languages; urged all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; and decided to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/131).

No advance documentation expected.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

At its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146 and 45/150).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

At its forty-sixth session, 144/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections (A/46/609 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2); expressed its belief that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations could respond to the requests of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures; endorsed the view of the Secretary-General that he should designate a senior official in the Offices of the Secretary-General to act as a focal point, in addition to existing duties and in order to ensure consistency in the handling of requests of Member States organizing elections, who would assist the Secretary-General to coordinate and consider requests for electoral verification and to channel requests for electoral assistance to the appropriate office or programme, to ensure careful consideration of requests for electoral verification, to build on experience gained to develop an institutional memory, to develop and maintain a roster of international experts who could provide technical assistance as well as assist in the verification of electoral processes and to maintain contact with regional and other intergovernmental organizations to ensure appropriate working arrangements with them and the avoidance of duplication of efforts, and requested the Secretary-General to designate such an official to take on these tasks; determined that the designation of the senior official would neither pre-empt nor supersede ongoing arrangements regarding electoral assistance nor prejudice the operational arrangements for missions that the Organization might decide to undertake; requested the Secretary-General to allocate whenever appropriate, and within existing resources, a small number of staff and other resources to support the designated senior official in carrying out his or her functions; commended the Centre for Human Rights as well as the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and UNDP for the advisory services and technical assistance that they had provided and continued to provide to requesting Member States, and requested that they collaborate closely with the senior official designated by the Secretary-General and inform him or her of the assistance provided and activities undertaken by them in the area of electoral assistance; requested the Secretary-General to notify the competent organ of the United Nations upon receipt of official requests by Member States for electoral verification and, upon the direction of that organ, to provide appropriate assistance; also requested the Secretary-General to establish, in accordance with United Nations financial regulations, a voluntary trust fund for cases where the requesting Member State is unable to finance, in whole or in part, the electoral verification mission and to propose guidelines for disbursements therefrom; invited those Member States which had not responded to the Secretary-General's request, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 45/150, to submit views concerning suitable approaches that would permit the Organization to respond to the requests of Member States for electoral assistance, to do so in order to enable the Secretary-General to include those views in his next report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution, on the experience of the Organization in providing electoral assistance to requesting Member States and on recommendations for providing such assistance, on the detailed guidelines and terms of reference being developed for United Nations electoral involvement and on the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 46/137).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/137).

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/70 of 4 March 1992, and endorsed the Commission's request that the Secretary-General bring that resolution to the attention of the Government concerned and report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of his efforts in that regard (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___).

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-sixth session, 145/ the General Assembly, recalling that the Government of Myanmar had assured the Assembly and other United Nations bodies of its intention to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the elections held in 1990, expressed its concern regarding the information on the grave human rights situation in Myanmar and stressed the need for an early improvement of the situation; noted the assurances of the Government of Myanmar to take firm steps towards the establishment of a democratic State and looked forward to an early implementation of that commitment; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/132).

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992, approved the Commission's decision to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and the people of Myanmar, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/58).

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

145/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 98 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/401, A/46/446, A/46/529, A/46/544 and Corr.1, A/46/606 and A/46/647;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/46/721/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

(c) Resolutions: 46/132 to 46/136 and 46/138;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/46/SR.44-58;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.75.

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At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted by the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119, 40/139, 41/157, 42/137, 43/145, 44/164 and 45/172).

At its forty-sixth session, 145/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report and endorsed the recommendations contained therein; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador, in conformity with the course of events in the country (resolution 46/133).

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/62 of 3 March 1992, approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General appoint an independent expert to provide assistance in human rights matters to the Government of El Salvador, to consider the human rights situation in the country and the effects of the Peace Agreements on the effective enjoyment of human rights, and to investigate the manner in which both parties apply the recommendations contained in the final report of the Special Representative and those made by the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the committees established during the negotiating process; and also approved the Commission's request that the Independent Expert report on the outcome of his inquiries to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission at its forty-ninth session (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/62).

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/74). Commission resolution 1991/74 was approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1991/256 of 31 May 1991.

At its forty-sixth session, 145/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report submitted by the Special Rapporteur and decided to continue examination of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/134).

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/71 of 5 March 1992, approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and its request that the Special Rapporteur visit again the northern area of Iraq and that he submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the human rights situation in Iraq and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session; and also approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in performing his task (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/71).

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1984 requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually requesting him to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights.

At its forty-sixth session, 145/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/136).

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/68 of 4 March 1992, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for another year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/68).

Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/77 of 5 March 1992, approved the Commission's request that the Chairman of the Commission appoint a special rapporteur with a mandate to prepare a report on the situation of human rights in Haiti with a view to submitting an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session; and endorsed the Commission's request that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary for the performance of his mandate (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/77).

Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its first regular session of 1991, the Economic and Social Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to renew for a further period of two years the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa; and also approved the Commission's request that the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts submit a brief preliminary report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 1991/237).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1991/237 and Commission resolution 1991/21).

Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/67 of 4 March 1992, approved the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year; also approved the Commission's request that the Special Representative submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session; and further approved the Commission's request that the Secretary-General give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/67).

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The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/61 of 3 March 1992, approved the Commission's request that the Chairman of the Commission designate the Special Representative appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Commission resolution 1991/68 as its Special Rapporteur to review and report on the situation of human rights in Cuba; and approved the Commission's request that the Special Rapporteur submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a final report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session (decision 1992/___).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/___ and Commission resolution 1992/61).

99. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-sixth session, 146/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 46/63).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/63).

146/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 99):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/516;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/625;

(d) Resolution 46/63;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.7-14;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.68.

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100. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the

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recommendation of the Special Committee, revised the title of the item to the present wording (decision 44/469).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-sixth session, 147/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/64).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned; reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (decision 46/419).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23).

147/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23 (Part III)), chaps. IV and V; A/AC.109/1065, A/AC.109/1066, A/AC.109/1070, A/AC.109/1073 and A/AC.109/1075-1078;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/626;

(c) Resolution 46/64 and decision 46/419;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.2-6, 14-17;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.68.

101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-sixth session, 148/ the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they had exercised their right to self-determination and independence; urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; recommended that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they were members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on

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148/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 101):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/46/23 (Part IV)), chap. VI;

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3), chaps. I and VII (sect. C);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/229;

(d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/627;

(e) Resolution 46/65;

(f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.7-17;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.68.

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an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/65).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/65).

102. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its forty-sixth session, 149/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers

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149/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/517 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/46/628;

(c) Resolution 46/66;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/46/SR.7-14;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.68.

of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/66).

103. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on the question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

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At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/42/539) covering the previous two-year period. In that report, the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate, under his auspices, in the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 32), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/402).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/43/588), in which he stated that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed, in principle and subject to the elaboration of mutually acceptable terms of reference, that a Portuguese Parliamentary delegation would undertake a visit to East Timor and that, to that end, the Permanent Representatives of the two countries should resume contacts under his auspices, with a view to reaching agreement on the indispensable terms, modalities and the timing for the proposed visit. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 43/402).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/44/524), in which he stated that, on separate occasions in the course of his discussions with the Presidents of Indonesia and Portugal, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Portugal, and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, he had obtained a reaffirmation from both sides of their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. While it might be regrettable that the pace of progress had not been constant, he was encouraged by the increased frequency of discussions between the two sides in recent months. Those talks were being conducted in a constructive atmosphere and in a serious manner. It was his hope that the remaining matters relating to a visit in the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament

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would be resolved in the near future and that such a visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/402).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/45/507), in which he made reference to the fact that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed in principle that a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would undertake a visit to the Territory in order to obtain first-hand information and that the two sides were considering the terms of reference and modalities of such a visit. He reported that seven rounds of substantive talks under his auspices had taken place and that those talks were continuing in a constructive and serious manner. He was encouraged by the considerable progress that had been made so far. He had reassured the two sides that he would make every effort to assist them in the realization of the proposed visit, for it was his belief that that visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session (decision 45/402).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/46/456) in which he stated that during discussions with Indonesia and Portugal, both sides had reiterated their determination to seek a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution through continuing dialogue and negotiation. Indonesia and Portugal reached agreement, ad referendum, on a number of pending issues related to the terms of reference on the proposed visit to the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament. The Secretary-General concluded his report by stating that he would continue, within the context of his good offices, to make every effort to assist in the realization of that visit, in the hope that it could help to create an atmosphere conducive to a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/46/250, para. 30), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/402).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/47/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 46/402).

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104. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-sixth session, 150/ the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1990 regarding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in

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150/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 104):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of unliquidated obligations: A/46/404;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/298 and A/46/299;

the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as well as the interim reports of the Board of Auditors for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991 on the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the International Trade Centre; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of agencies to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a timetable for remedial action on the recommendations by the Board of Auditors; urged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes (a) to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, detailed progress reports on steps taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee and to explain if any of those

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(c) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/46/5/Add.3);

(ii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/46/5/Add.4);

(iii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/46/5/Add.5);

(d) Interim reports of the Board of Auditors for the first year of the biennium 1990-1991:

(i) United Nations Development Programme: A/46/5/Add.1;

(ii) United Nations Population Fund: A/46/5/Add.7;

(iii) International Trade Centre: A/46/5;

(e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/46/510 and A/46/601;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/792;

(g) Resolution 46/183;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR. 3-5, 7, 8, 22, 39 and 44;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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recommendations had not yet been implemented, and requested the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; (b) to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through their respective governing bodies, on the implementation of effective measures to facilitate reporting by staff members on a confidential basis of any inappropriate use of the resources of a United Nations organization or programme; (c) to implement stringent inventory controls on non-expendable property; and (d) to institute without delay more effective control on the payment of all allowances and benefits to staff members and to report on the progress achieved in that regard to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report concerning the way in which year end obligations relating to expenditures on equipment and multi-year obligations should be dealt with; also requested him to continue efforts to recover outstanding excess income tax reimbursements and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, and requested the executive heads of other organizations and programmes to do the same; requested the Administrator of UNDP to take appropriate measures to improve budget management and to ensure the timely completion of projects executed by the Office for Project Services and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of UNDP; and recommended that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization (resolution 46/183).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/47/5);

(ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/47/5/Add.1);

(iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/47/5/Add.2);

(iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/47/5/Add.3);

(v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/47/5/Add.4);

(vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/47/5/Add.5);

(vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/47/5/Add.6);

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(viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/47/5/Add.7);

(ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/47/5/Add.8);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Administrative system of the International Trade Centre (resolution 46/183);

(ii) Question of unliquidated obligations (resolution 46/183);

(iii) Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 46/183);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 46/183), A/47/315;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

105. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I), and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (ibid., sect. II).

At its forty-third session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report (resolution 43/174).

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At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s, including in particular, the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such cooperation, the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up and implementation of its resolution to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly. In the same resolution, the General Assembly stressed the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of those resolutions to the Economic and Social Council in order for the Council to review the matter at its second regular session in 1990 (resolution 44/103).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/69 on the revitalization of the Council, in which the Council gave a mandate to its President to undertake broad consultations with Member States; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields; stressed the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields; and decided to reconvene in the second half of April 1991 for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177).

At the same session, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213; endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; renewed its appeal to all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, inter alia, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full; emphasized that the strengthening of the effectiveness of the Organization was a continuing process requiring the joint efforts of Member States and the Secretariat; encouraged the Secretary-General and Member States to pursue the objectives of resolution 41/213, particularly those that had yet to be met; invited the Secretary-General to consolidate and build upon the results achieved through the reform process and to submit proposals for

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improvements in the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on all aspects of the role and use of extrabudgetary resources; and called upon Member States to provide the conditions for the effective functioning of the Organization, in particular through the fulfilment of their financial obligations as set out in the Charter (resolution 45/254 A).

The Assembly also endorsed the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Committee for Programme and Coordination; requested the Secretary-General to include in the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination a section on the measures taken or envisaged to implement the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the joint meetings of the two Committees; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Economic and Social Council on that report (resolution 45/254 B). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations in the United Nations and requested that an updated version of that report be submitted in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1991-1993 (resolution 45/254 C).

Also at the forty-fifth session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, requested the Secretary-General to present his proposed programme budget in accordance with resolution 45/255 and in accordance with all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly pertinent to the new budgetary process (resolution 45/255).

At its forty-sixth session, 151/ the General Assembly adopted, inter alia, the biennial approach to the consideration of agenda items by the Fifth Committee, with the exception of those which were specifically mandated to be considered annually, as required, or on an ad hoc basis; approved section I of the annex to the resolution (Programme of work for the Fifth Committee) as the basis for the formulation of the biennial programme of work

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151/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 105):

(a) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1);

for the Fifth Committee; requested the subsidiary bodies reporting to the Fifth Committee to adjust their programme of work to conform to the biennial work programme for the Fifth Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Fifth Committee for consideration and approval each year a proposed biennial programme of work, taking into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly of that year (resolution 46/220).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the launching by the Secretary-General of a further process of restructuring and streamlining of the Secretariat in the exercise of his responsibilities as Chief Administrative Officer in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; took note of positive actions undertaken by the Secretary-General as set out in his document (A/46/882) as a first phase of that process; decided that the restructuring of the Secretariat was a vital part of the reform and revitalization of the United Nations and should be aimed at, inter alia, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in the area of economic and social development; ensuring transparency in recruitment procedures and practices, including those for senior posts; improving the representation and the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular its

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(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Facilities management: A/45/796 and Add.1;

(ii) Review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund: A/46/170;

(iii) Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations: A/46/545;

(iv) Administrative, structural and other aspects of the improvement of the efficiency of the United Nations: A/46/633;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/327 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/46/534 and A/46/882;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/817;

(f) Resolutions 46/220 and 46/232 and decision 46/467 (see also resolution 46/189);

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.55 and 57;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.79 and 82.

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higher echelons; and rationalizing the structure of the Secretariat by dividing its major activities along functional lines in a way that would group them into a limited number of consolidated departments to avoid duplication and enhance the coordination and streamlining of the activities in each sector; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity a report on the programmatic impact as well as the financial implications of organizational changes involved in his initiatives and the progress in accordance with the resolution (resolution 46/232).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly (a) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on facilities management (A/45/796 and Add.1) and the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon, and urged the Secretary-General to continue with the formulation of the integrated and coordinated approach to facilities management and to report on specific aspects of that matter; (b) took note of the report of the Secretary-General on administrative, structural and other aspects of the improvement of the efficiency of the Organization (A/46/633), and kept the matter under review; (c) deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations (A/46/545) and the note by the Secretariat on the application of workload analysis techniques at the United Nations (A/C.5/46/CRP.1) to a later stage at its forty-sixth session; and (d) deferred consideration of the follow-up report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations (A/46/327) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon to its forty-seventh session (decision 46/467).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Proposed programme budget outline for 1994-1995 (resolutions 42/211 and 45/255);

(ii) Proposed biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee (resolution 46/220);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;

(d) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit, A/46/327 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

106. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

At its forty-sixth session, 152/ the General Assembly considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. The Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of $2,389,234,900 and income estimates in the amount of $449,213,300 (resolutions 46/186 A and B). The Assembly decided that the revised level of the contingency fund would stand at $19 million (resolution 46/185 B, sect. IX) and noted that a balance of $15,237,100 remained in the contingency fund (resolution 46/185 A, sect. IX). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 46/187) and on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 46/188).

The Assembly endorsed as an ad hoc measure the reduction of $13,343,900 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the basis of underutilized balances and requested the Secretary-General to bear in mind that the across-the-board reductions under each section were indicative and to consider, in implementing those recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the requirements of programmes and services of the various units in the United Nations Secretariat; the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to use the first performance report on the programme budget to reflect his proposed transfers of resources among sections of the programme budget, in accordance with the existing financial regulations and rules and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (resolution 46/185 B, sect. III).

152/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993: Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/46/7), Supplement No. 7A (A/46/7/Add.1-16) and A/46/748;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/830 and Corr.1;

(e) Resolutions 46/185 A to C, 46/186 A to C, 46/187 and 46/188;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.5, 9-17, 19-23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 41 and 47;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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Also at the forty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the number and distribution of high-level posts in the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 and invited the Secretary-General to indicate his proposed changes in the organization of the Secretariat in revised estimates to be submitted at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. II). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the possible consolidation of administrative functions in the various units of the Secretariat and to submit proposals thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. IV). Subsequently, the Assembly approved the launching by the Secretary-General of a further process of restructuring and streamlining of the Secretariat (see item 105).

Also at its forty-sixth session, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that the Secretary-General should convene an ad hoc technical seminar to review the question of the methodology used for the preparation of the programme budget and submit a prototype of a new budget format, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VIII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/47/7 and addenda);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-second session, Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16 and Add.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Revised estimates resulting from restructuring of the Secretariat (resolutions 46/185 B, sect. II, and 46/232);

(ii) First programme budget performance report for the biennium 1992-1993;

(iii) Consolidation of administrative functions in the Secretariat (resolution 46/185 B, sect. IV);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the methodology and format of the programme budget (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VIII).

The Assembly also decided to consider the following general questions relating to the programme budget and questions relating to specific sections of the budget:

Procedures and norms used to justify changes in the staffing table

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review and develop procedures and norms, including workload analyses, to justify the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts and to submit a report with proposals through the Advisory Committee to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. II) (see also item 105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185, sect. II).

Review of the levels of posts of secretaries of intergovernmental organs

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the inconsistencies in the levels of secretaries of various intergovernmental policy-making organs and requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the levels of those posts, bearing in mind the other responsibilities associated with the posts, and to submit proposals as appropriate to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 C, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. IV).

Comprehensive review of representation allowances and hospitality and of honorariums and all other aspects of the increasing workload of committees and commissions

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on honorariums payable to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations (A/C.5/46/12) (resolution 46/185 A, sect. V) and the report of the Secretary-General on representation allowances for under-secretaries-general and assistant secretaries-general (A/C.5/46/32 and Corr.1) (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VI).

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly endorsed the views contained in paragraph 85 of the report of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a review, taking into account all aspects of the implications resulting from the increasing trend on workload of the various committees and commissions, and to submit a report, with appropriate proposals, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; the Assembly recognized that the working methods of the Advisory Committee were within its competence and invited the Committee to report its decisions and recommendations, as appropriate, to the Assembly (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VII).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VI), A/C.5/46/32 and Corr.1 (resolution 46/185 B, sect. VII).

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Travel and related expenses

The Secretary-General is required to submit to the Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, annual reports on standards of accommodation of air travel, including information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first-class air travel (decisions 40/455 and 44/442).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the existing arrangements in regard to payment of subsistence allowance and standards of air travel by representatives of Member States in their official capacity to attend meetings of intergovernmental bodies and for other United Nations official work and to submit proposals to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, with a view to ensuring consistency of travel arrangements within the United Nations (resolution 45/248 A, sect. XIII).

At the forty-sixth session, the Advisory Committee reiterated the Assembly's request for a comprehensive review encompassing all questions related to the travel of staff and representatives of Member States and further stated the view that outstanding issues remained with regard to removing inconsistencies in the payment of subsistence allowance to members of certain organs and subsidiary bodies (A/46/748). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/46/3 and Add.1 and 2), endorsed the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a review/evaluation of the current system together with the specific proposals (decision 46/450).

Also at its forty-sixth session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on possible ways of assisting developing countries to attend meetings of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and requested the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full

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153/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 129):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 and corrigendum (A/46/17 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/349;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/688;

(d) Resolutions 46/56 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.4-6, 21 and 41;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

participation by all Member States, to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups (resolution 46/56 B) (see also item 133).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation of air travel (decision 46/450);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on a review of the current system for the payment of travel and related expenses (decision 46/450);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/56 B;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on possible ways of assisting developing countries to attend meetings of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (resolution 45/42), A/46/349.

Extrabudgetary resources

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly noted that the estimates in the proposed programme budget did not reflect the possible consequences for the activities financed from the regular budget of the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on new successor arrangements; recognized that for sections of the programme budget, such as those pertaining to the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the regional commissions, those new arrangements were likely to affect the projected level of resources in 1993 and perhaps in 1992; and invited the Secretary-General to keep the situation under constant review and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. IV).

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to review the costs of services provided by the United Nations to activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, to provide an analysis of appropriate sources of funding for those costs, taking into account relevant intergovernmental decisions and resolutions and existing practices and to work in close collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in the preparation of a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account paragraph 37 of decision 91/46 of 21 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the Programme (ibid.).

The Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on extrabudgetary resources (A/46/545) (decision 46/467) (see also item 105) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of office accommodation for posts related to extrabudgetary activities (A/C.5/46/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 B, sect. IV).

Regular budget funding of staff union activities

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the nature and level of regular budget funding of staff union activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 B, sect. X).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 B, sect. X).

Technological innovations

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of technological innovations (A/C.5/46/1 and Corr.1), and telecommunications activities (A/C.5/46/5) and on the optical disc storage and retrieval system (A/C.5/46/26) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/46/7/Add.12) and requested the Secretary-General to ensure coordination among all organizational units involved in order to harmonize their activities to prevent future incompatibilities and ensure their efficient and cost-effective use of the technologies (resolution 46/185 B, sect. V).

The Assembly approved phase II of the optical disk storage and retrieval project for the period 1992-1993, subject to the submission of a detailed performance report on the completion of phase I in 1992 (ibid.).

The Assembly also took note of the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/46/24) and expressed concern at the delay in the implementation of the project and at the quality of the information provided to Member States. It endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, particularly with regard to the quantifiable increase in productivity and indicating estimated maintenance costs per year on a long-term basis (resolution 46/185 B, sect. V). It also requested that a report based on an independent expert study and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-sixth session be submitted no later than 15 September 1992, to the Advisory Committee, which would review the report and advise the Assembly on the matter at its forty-seventh session, the purpose of the independent evaluation being to assess the approach and methodology adopted in the development and implementation of the project and to determine whether the project could be expected to provide the benefits outlined in the reports of the Secretary-General and to contribute to a more efficient and effective administrative management of the Organization. In

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addition the evaluation should provide suggestions for enhanced information to Member States, inter alia, through adequate phasing of the project, with a view to enabling the Assembly to take informed decisions on the subject (ibid.).

The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session one comprehensive report on new technology projects, including information on the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee (ibid.).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 B, sect. V).

Venue of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly, recalling its resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977 and 40/243 of 18 December 1985 as well as the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), requested the Committee on Conferences to expedite its review of United Nations bodies meeting away from their established headquarters and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 C, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/47/32).

Organization of editorial services at United Nations Headquarters

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the organization of editorial services at United Nations Headquarters (A/C.5/46/47) which had been requested by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in paragraph 96 of its report (A/46/16). The Assembly also decided to postpone a decision on the proposal of the Secretary-General and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for the establishment of a P-4 post of Editor, pending final decision on the results of the review of editorial services (resolution 46/185 C, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/47).

Review of post requirements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's proposals regarding the abolition and redeployment of posts and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. It recognized that new mandates and new activities might emerge within UNCTAD and decided that the 13 posts involved should be maintained for 1992, with the corresponding appropriation. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make proposals on those posts for 1993 at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the

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results of the eighth session of UNCTAD, other mandates of relevant intergovernmental bodies and the possibility for curtailing activities under this subprogramme mentioned in the statement of programme budget implications for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (A/C.5/45/69) (resolution 46/185 C, sect. IX).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. IX).

Study on the possibility of alternative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study the possibility of alternative arrangements for the secretariat of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, including its possible merger with the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XI).

Proposals for implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action within overall existing United Nations resources and to provide appropriate resources for the effective functioning of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/152).

Administrative and financial arrangements for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly endorsed the recommendation contained in paragraph 301 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/46/16) and decided to establish, as from 1 January 1992, under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and to transfer to it the financial resources of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Assembly authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the Programme, both the budget of the programme of the Fund and the administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to submit its comments and recommendations on the administrative and programme support costs budget of the International Drug Control Programme to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Assembly requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on ways in which it planned to carry out the administrative and financial functions (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVI).

The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to consider ways to streamline the proposed structure for the Programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, including the need to promote regional cooperation under the coordination of the Programme in consultation with the regional commissions, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (ibid.).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/47/3);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVI).

Questions relating to the Economic Commission for Africa

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly accepted the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish five new Professional posts for the multinational programming and operational centres of the Economic Commission for Africa and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the multinational programming and operational centres with the remaining Professional and General Service posts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVII). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that the Secretary-General should identify those activities relating to economic cooperation and integration that could be reoriented and focused wholly on subregional objectives and priorities, as set out by economic subregional grouping, and that he should submit appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (see also item 107).

The Assembly also accepted the proposals of the Secretary-General and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the situation of the Institute in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/72 (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVII, para. 3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVII).

Assessment of the capacity of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to fulfil its role for the strengthening of multilateral regional and subregional cooperation

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the capacity of the Commission to fulfil its role for the strengthening of multilateral regional and subregional cooperation, having regard to the resources available to the Commission, and to propose measures for the strengthening of the Commission in the context of the revised estimates of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVIII).

Revised estimates for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly approved an appropriation under section 27 of the programme budget on the understanding that further revised estimates would be submitted at the forty-seventh session (resolution 46/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

Workload standards for conference-servicing staff

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue through the Administrative Committee on Coordination the elaboration of unified workload standards for conference-servicing staff within the United Nations common system and to report thereon, through the Advisory Committee, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; the Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Advisory Committee, on progress relating to the further development of workload standards in conference-servicing for all United Nations conference facilities, including those of the regional commissions (resolution 45/248 A, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/248 A, sect. II).

Conference services at Vienna

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the related comments of UNIDO and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the restructuring of conference services at Vienna (resolution 45/248 A).

At the forty-sixth session, the Secretary-General submitted detailed proposals for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at Vienna, as well as proposals for the establishment of a separate service in the event that UNIDO did not agree to participate in a unified service

(A/C.5/46/30 and Add.1 and 2). The Advisory Committee stated its intention to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session detailed observations and recommendations on conference-service arrangements at Vienna, in order to enable the Assembly to consider and take action in time for its decision to be known when the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO took a final decision in 1993 (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VIII).

Administrative services at Vienna

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/30 and 32) and the related comments of UNIDO (A/C.5/45/62 and 63) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/7/Add.6) on proposals based on consultations with other organizations at Vienna on the restructuring of the administrative arrangements at Vienna and the reassessment and review of joint services arrangements and cost-sharing arrangements (resolution 45/248 A, sect. VIII).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to maintain the initial estimates proposed by the Secretary-General, pending a more detailed review by the Advisory Committee of the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in his report (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 A, sect. VII).

International Computing Centre: 1993 budget estimates

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that future budgets of the International Computing Centre should be reviewed and approved by the Assembly (resolution 31/208, sect. III).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General containing the 1993 budget estimates of the International Computing Centre.

Construction of additional conference facilities at Bangkok and Addis Ababa

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved in principle the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of ESCAP at Bangkok, at a total estimated cost of $44,177,700 (resolution 39/236, sect. XI) and for conference facilities of ECA, at a total estimated cost of $73,501,000 (resolution 39/236, sect. III), and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly.

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/46/22) and concurred with the Advisory Committee's recommendations and request in paragraphs 28 and 29 of its report (A/46/7/Add.3) for information on any events affecting the overall estimate as well as more detailed information on the request for the new digital telephone system at its spring 1992 session (resolution 46/185 A, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 A, sect. IV).

107. Programme planning

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with the medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Committee on Conferences, and the additional conclusions and recommendations contained in the annex to resolution 45/253, taking into account the views of the Main Committees of the General Assembly (resolution 45/253, sect. I). In the same resolution, the General Assembly welcomed the new simplified programme structure of the plan, and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue the review and analysis of the structure, format and content of the plan, without reducing the content of the programmes and with a view to enhancing the usefulness of the plan as a tool for managing the activities of the Organization, and taking into account the observations made by the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (para. 10). Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the results of the review, together with the revisions to the plan, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-second session, and the Advisory Committee.

At its forty-sixth session, 154/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Committee for Programme and Coordination to review its programme of work in the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/67 and to make suggestions on the timing and duration of its session (resolution 46/189, sect. VII).

154/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/46/3 and Add.1);

(b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993: Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II;

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Documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-second session, Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16 and Add.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Programme evaluation in the United Nations: assessment of evaluation activities and proposals for strengthening the role of evaluation: A/47/116;

(ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991: A/47/159 and Add.1;

(continued)

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplements No. 7 and 7A (A/46/7 and Add.1-16);

(d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1);

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund: A/46/170;

(ii) Methodology for monitoring and reporting the programme performance of the United Nations: A/46/173;

(f) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/330 and Corr.1, and A/46/534;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/800;

(h) Resolution 46/189;

(i) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.32;

(j) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.5, 9-17, 19-23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 41 and 53;

(k) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1991;

(ii) Report on joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination in 1991;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Administrative and financial arrangements regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1992, under the direct responsibility of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities mainly in developing countries and to transfer to it the financial resources of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; authorized the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/38 of 21 June 1991 and General Assembly resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, to approve, on the basis of the Executive Director's proposals, both the budget of the Fund's programme and the administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, and requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Council, on the ways in which it planned to carry out the administrative and financial functions; requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments and recommendations on the administrative and programme support costs budget of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; invited the Secretary-General to consider ways to streamline the proposed structure for the Programme, taking into account, inter alia, the observations of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the Fifth Committee, including the need to promote regional cooperation under the coordination of the Programme in consultation with the regional commissions and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; decided to consider the arrangements relating to personnel for the Programme to be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations at a later stage during the current session of the Assembly, and requested the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to expedite the recruitment of such personnel; noted that the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service would be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and that due regard would be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible; noted also the intention of the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the Fund, in accordance

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with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, it being understood that the references in the said financial rules to the role and functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should be consistent with the role of the Commission given in paragraph 2 of the resolution; and decided that, notwithstanding regulations 11.1 and 11.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the Programme should maintain the accounts of the Fund of the Programme and should be responsible for presenting the said accounts and related financial statements, not later than 31 March following the end of the financial period, to the Board of Auditors and for submitting financial reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the Assembly (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/185 C, sect. XVI).

108. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). At that session, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should proceed according to the proposals made in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 40/472).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly, and called upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner (resolution 42/212). The Assembly made similar requests at its forty-third to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 43/215, 44/195 A and 45/236 A). At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly also requested those Member States which were in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions (resolutions 43/215 and 44/195 A).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly requested all Member States to pay their outstanding and current assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by the Member States if the situation so required; and requested him also to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report giving his best projections of the financial situation of the Organization to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session by 15 November 1991, followed by additional and more up-to-date information as soon as possible (resolution 45/236 A).

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At its forty-sixth session, 155/ the Assembly decided to continue deliberations on this item, together with the related item 109 on the financial emergency of the United Nations, at its resumed forty-sixth session. At the time of writing the Assembly had not concluded consideration of these items at its forty-sixth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

109. Financial emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; and decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund, as well as the financial regulations governing its operation, in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-second sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A, 41/204 A and 42/216 A).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a

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155/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda items 109 and 110):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/600 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/765;

(c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.51, 53 and 57;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.62 and 67.

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financial report on the issuance of special postage stamps and to explore the possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to pay early each year their full assessed contributions; and decided to suspend the provision of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987 (resolutions 41/204 A and B and 42/216 A).

At its forty-third to forty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter of the United Nations by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions, including advances to the Working Capital Fund; and expressed its appreciation to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of Member States, as and when appropriate, for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as to seek further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; and requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly (resolutions 43/220 and 44/195 B).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in addition to sending official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging the expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the financial emergency of the United Nations, on a regular basis, a detailed analysis of the financial situation of the Organization, including reimbursements owed to Member States for their participation in peace-keeping operations; took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General for an increase in the level of the Working Capital Fund and the observations of the Advisory Committee in this regard and decided to revert to this matter, if necessary, at the forty-sixth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the General Assembly each year by 10 October (resolution 45/236 B).

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At its forty-sixth session, 155/ the Assembly decided to continue deliberations on this item, together with the related item 108 on the current financial crisis of the United Nations, at its resumed forty-sixth session. At the time of writing the Assembly had not concluded considerations of these items at its forty-sixth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

110. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative coordination.

At its forty-sixth session, 156/ the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, (a) decided to discuss at its forty-seventh session the question of the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; and (b) requested the Secretary-General to appoint a consultant from within existing resources to propose a set of accounting standards for common application to the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (decision 46/445).

156/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/341;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/546;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/793;

(d) Decision 46/445;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.39 and 45;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 46/445);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

III. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, *inter alia*, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 10 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),**** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),**** Vice-Chairperson, Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),* Chairman, Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),**** Mr. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt),* Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire),**** Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),*** Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofiev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina)** and Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Germany).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

The Unit regrets to announce the death of Inspector Norman Williams (Panama) on 10 March 1992.

At the forty-sixth session, 157/ the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, adopted decision 46/446 by which it inter alia acknowledged receipt of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit covering the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991; took note of its work programme for 1991-1992; welcomed the fact that the consultation process for soliciting candidates as inspectors as stipulated in the statute of the Unit had been adhered to during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and recommended that the process be strictly followed in the future.

157/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 112):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34);

(ii) Extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations: towards transparency of presentation, management and reporting: A/45/797;

(iii) Technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel:

a. Report of the Unit: A/46/186;

b. Comments of ACC: A/46/186/Add.1;

(iv) Assessment of the environmental focus of projects financed by UNDP and other United Nations agencies:

a. Report of the Unit: JIU/REP/91/2;

(v) Report on the rotation of staff within the United Nations:

a. Report of the Unit: A/46/326 and Corr.1;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/46/326/Add.1;

(vi) Follow-up report on the Management Advisory Service of the United Nations:

a. Report of the Unit: A/46/327 and Corr.1;

b. Comments of the Secretary-General: A/46/327/Add.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/46/219);

By the same decision, the Assembly:

(a) Expressed concern about the reporting on performance and results of United Nations programmes and invited the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to consider anew the 1988 report of the Joint Inspection Unit in that regard and to report thereon to the Assembly;

(b) Noted with concern late issuance of comments by the executive heads of organizations concerned or the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, and requested the executive heads to observe strictly the time-limits for commenting on Joint Inspection Unit reports as provided for under article 11, paragraphs 4 (d) and (e), of its statute;

(c) Requested the Advisory Committee within its mandate and with due respect to the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit to examine the functioning of the Unit, including the proposals contained in paragraphs 12 to 16 of its 1991 report, and to submit, with a view to enhancing the Unit's productivity and performance, recommendations taking into account the views of the Unit on this subject, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

(d) Decided to conduct at its forty-seventh session the in-depth discussion of the annual reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, for 1990-1991 and 1991-1992, and to consider at the same session the desirability and possibility of biennializing that item of the agenda in the context of ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee, by, *inter alia*, biennializing items of its agenda (decision 46/446).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered under agenda item 82 on operational activities a report of the unit entitled "Technical cooperation and the use of national professional project personnel (decision 44/466). Also at the same session, the Assembly considered under agenda item 115 dealing with personnel questions another report of the unit entitled "Report on the rotation of staff within the United Nations".

(continued)

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/781;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.10, 12, 13, 18, 24, 32 and 45;

(e) Decision 46/446 (see also resolution 46/220 and decisions 46/314 and 46/466;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991, Supplement No. 34 (A/46/34);

(b) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992, Supplement No. 34 (A/47/34);

(c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Rotation of staff within the United Nations, A/46/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (relates also to item 114);

(ii) Management Advisory Service of the United Nations, A/46/327 and Corr.1 and Add.1 (relates also to item 105);

(iii) Grade overlap, A/47/140 and Add.1 (relates also to item 114);

(iv) Advantages and disadvantages of the post-classification system, A/47/168 and Add.1 (relates also to item 114);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Implementation of JIU recommendations, A/46/219;

(ii) Consideration of JIU reports, A/47/278;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of JIU (A/47/119);

(f) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(g) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16).

112. Pattern of conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its forty-first session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; and requested the Committee, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B).

At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided to extend the mandate and status of the Committee for a further year from 1 January 1988; and requested the Committee to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 A); requested the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and coordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness (resolution 42/207 B); and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations; and also requested him to continue to ensure the full application of resolution 36/117 B (resolution 42/207 C).

At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution: (a) six members from African States; (b) five members from Asian States; (c) four members from Latin American and Caribbean States; (d) two members from Eastern European States; (e) four members from Western European and other States; decided that one third of the Committee's membership should retire annually and that retiring members might be reappointed (resolution 43/220 B).

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The present membership of the Committee on Conferences is the following:

Austria,* Chile,** Cyprus,** France,** Gabon,** Honduras,*** Hungary,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,* Jamaica,*** Japan,** Kenya,** Liberia,* Mexico,* Mozambique,** Pakistan,* Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Turkey,*** Uganda* and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

The Assembly decided that the Committee's terms of reference should be: (a) to advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations; (b) to plan and coordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar; (c) in that connection, to examine the Secretary-General's proposals on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; with respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences that had administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies; (d) to determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; (e) to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation; (f) to make recommendations to the Assembly on means to ensure an improved coordination of conferences within the United Nations system and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard; (g) to monitor the implementation of all Assembly resolutions on the organization, servicing and documentation for meetings and conferences; (h) to monitor the Organization's policy on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board and taking into account positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies; (i) to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B); requested the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee to assist it in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations (resolution 43/222 D); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C (resolution 43/222 E).

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources; urged all United Nations organs to

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intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources; welcomed the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on conference and library services; took note of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General; and invited the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work (resolution 44/196 A). The Assembly also decided to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly would be entitled to summary records, with seven exceptions; took note of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session; and requested the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/196 B). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 44/196 C).

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to review, within its mandate, the existing procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings; called upon the Committee on Conferences to continue to explore new ways to improve its effectiveness in carrying out its mandate as approved by the General Assembly; noted the efforts made by a number of United Nations organs to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources; invited United Nations bodies, in making requests for conference services in accordance with their respective mandates, to ensure that the conference services requested were sufficient to enable them to carry out their tasks fully and that they matched, to the extent possible, their actual requirements; urged all United Nations organs and bodies to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of requested conference-servicing resources; called upon the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, further measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources, bearing in mind the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213; requested the Committee on Conferences, in implementing the new methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates, to consider additional elements proposed in the discussions in the Fifth Committee and to report thereon to the Assembly; also requested the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter of the improved utilization of conference-servicing resources on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General; welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General in the area of system-wide coordination of conference services and invited him in that regard to use more extensively the coordinating potential of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions; also welcomed the revised workload standards for conference-servicing staff; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of continuing investments in technologies, to continue to explore ways to achieve optimum use of all resources in the area of conference-servicing (resolution 45/238 A).

The Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences to continue to review the question of the provision of summary records on a regular basis and to report thereon to the Assembly as appropriate; decided that, pending a further decision of the Assembly on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences, no subsidiary organ of the Assembly should be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following: Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; International Law Commission; Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; Special Committee against Apartheid; United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; decided that summary records should continue to be provided to regular and special sessions of the following governing bodies: the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme; renewed its appeal to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents and to keep their submissions as brief as possible; also renewed its appeal to Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to respond in a timely manner to requests for information for inclusion in documents; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to ensure that pre-session documents for meetings were distributed not less than six weeks before the meetings, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978 and 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session; requested the secretariats of subsidiary organs to bring the recommendations of the General Assembly on the desirable 32-page limit for their reports to the Assembly to the attention of the subsidiary organs at the start of substantive sessions; requested that intergovernmental organs exercise restraint in their authorization of recurrent publications; requested the Secretary-General to maximize the use of internal printing facilities, revising the format of United Nations documents for which external printing was now required, as appropriate; and requested the Committee on Conferences to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/238 B).

At the same session, the Assembly recommended that the current policies and practices of the United Nations on printing be continued so that maximum use was made of internal printing capacities established to meet peak requirements for the production of parliamentary documentation at major conference centres, including the regional commissions, and that use of external printing services was carefully controlled to ensure that such services were procured on the most economic and efficient basis (decision 45/451).

At its forty-sixth session, 158/ the Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences; authorized the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 that might become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; called upon the Committee on Conferences and the Secretariat to analyse alternative scheduling arrangements for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the ramifications of possible adjustments to the dates as currently scheduled for 1993, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 which stipulated that the substantive session should take place between May and July; took note of the guidelines adopted by the Committee on Conferences with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings; invited the Economic and Social Council to consider formalizing its procedures with regard to inter-sessional departures from the approved calendar of conferences and meetings, by granting authority to the Committee on Conferences to act on behalf of the Council when the Council was not in session and consulting the Committee on Conferences whenever the Council itself was seized of such requests; requested the Economic and Social Council to consider proposals on the biennialization of meetings or agenda items of its subsidiary bodies where appropriate, taking fully into account the ongoing restructuring and revitalization process envisaged by resolution 45/264 and the views expressed by the subsidiary bodies; recalled that no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly might meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly, and requested subsidiary organs to re-evaluate their reporting cycles with a view to completing annual work programmes, where possible, prior to the start of regular sessions of the General Assembly; requested the Committee on Conferences to examine, in the light of the approved calendars of conferences and meetings, particularly that for 1992-1993, trends in meetings and documentation requirements as well as the related workload of the Secretariat on the basis of the relevant statistics and projections covering the period from 1984 to 1993 to be submitted by the Secretary-General, and to report its findings to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Chairman of the Committee on

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158/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/46/32 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/815;

(c) Resolution 46/190;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.3, 4, 6, 9 and 56;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs, bringing to their attention ways to ensure the most efficient and effective use of conference services allocated to those organs, including, inter alia, the convening of meetings in a timely manner, rationalizing, to the extent possible, their meeting requirements, as well as monitoring the timely issuance and availability of documentation; requested the Committee on Conferences to consider, within its mandate, measures to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the use of conference-servicing resources; requested all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to undertake informal consultations on a regular basis for the purpose of improving the utilization of their conference-servicing resources; requested the Chairmen of those bodies to report the results of those consultations to the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive analysis of replies received to the Committee on Conferences; requested the Committee on Conferences, in consultation with the organs concerned, to examine the cases where the utilization factor was lower than the established benchmark figure for at least three sessions, with a view to reporting on problems and factors that had given rise to such a situation, and to make appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; invited the Trusteeship Council to review its meeting requirements; welcomed the decision of the Committee on Conferences to incorporate an availability index on pre-session documentation into the experimental methodology on the utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requested the Committee on Conferences, in continuing its analysis of the experimental methodology, to consider additional elements proposed in the Fifth Committee, including a review of the benchmark figure up to 85 per cent and the separate presentation of time lost due to late starting and early ending of meetings; requested the Secretariat, in order to promote increased utilization of conference resources available, to schedule meetings consecutively within one three-hour meeting period as appropriate; invited the Committee on Conferences, in close consultation with the Secretariat, and taking into account views expressed in the Fifth Committee, to strengthen its efforts in the coordinated planning of conference-servicing resources, including an examination of the current situation, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session and as appropriate at subsequent sessions, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a consolidated statement relating to the number and costs of scheduled special conferences, bearing in mind the annual limit of five as set out in resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 and endorsed in resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986; requested the Committee on Conferences to continue to monitor the meetings services provided to organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget and to consider the impact of their scheduling on the calendar of conferences and meetings; invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to review their meeting and documentation requirements in the light of their significant financial implications and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences; requested the

Secretary-General, in the context of the systematic and progressive replacement and upgrading of the equipment in the conference rooms, to make proposals to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking advantage of the experience gained by other organizations of the United Nations system, on the usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system to enable systematically each speaker, as well as the Chairman and participants, whenever a speech time-limit was established in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to monitor the time left before actually breaking the time-limit; noted that investments in new technologies were essential for the optimum use of all resources, and in view of the heavy capital outlay and recurrent costs, requested the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to maximize the compatibility and cost-effectiveness of the new technologies to be introduced throughout the United Nations system; urged that the applications of new technologies should, to the extent possible, be introduced evenly throughout all United Nations conference centres; urged the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure that pre-session documents were distributed not less than six weeks before the meetings, unless there was a specific decision to the contrary, simultaneously in all official languages of the organs of the United Nations, and to circulate eight weeks before the opening of a session of an intergovernmental body, with the annotated agenda of the session, a report on the exact state of preparation at that time of all the documents in all languages required for the session; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and funds and the secretariats of organs to ensure that each official document carried on its front page and in an appropriate manner the dates concerning the following stages of the documentation process: issuance by the substantive Department; completion of the translation into the specific language; printing; issuing; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a task force composed of appropriate Secretariat units and with supplementary assistance of experts from outside the United Nations, as appropriate, to be coordinated by the Management Advisory Service and financed through existing resources of the then Department of Conference Services, to review the organizational structure, technological innovations and working methods of the Department, taking into account previous studies, with a view to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, and to report his recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; took note of the comprehensive programme of work and biennialization of work programme adopted by the Committee on Conferences, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly; called upon the Committee to continue to explore ways and means for a more effective implementation of its terms of reference and the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213; and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the desirability and possibility of biennializing this agenda item in the context of the ongoing efforts to improve the work of the Fifth Committee by, inter alia, biennializing items of its agenda (resolution 46/190).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/47/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Consolidated statement of number and costs of scheduled special conferences (resolution 46/190), A/C.5/47/1;

(ii) Review of the Office of Conference Services (resolution 46/190);

(iii) Usefulness and feasibility of installing an appropriate signalling system (resolution 46/190), A/47/287;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

113. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 44/192 B, 45/243 and 46/221, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, which covered a review of five alternative income concepts considered for possible replacement of national income, as currently defined, as a basis for future scales of assessments and contained the results of the first phase of the Committee's comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology and annexes showing the step-by-step adjustments made to national income on the basis of the current methodology for the determination of the scale of assessments for 1989-1991, requested the Committee on Contributions to continue its work, including its consideration of ad hoc adjustments to the machine scale, making recommendations on possible adjustments to specified elements and factors of the existing methodology, its examination of the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology, and its exploration of alternative income concepts, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested the Committee on Contributions to submit specific recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee.

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee to recommend to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a scale of assessments whose period of applicability would then be decided by the Assembly and which was prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee contained in its report.

taking into account: the debt adjustment approach used in the preparation of the scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, a low per capita income allowance formula adjusted in accordance with the evolution of the average world per capita income until 1989, and individual rates for the least developed countries which did not exceed their present level. The Committee was also requested to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales of assessments, in particular with regard to several specific aspects of the methodology, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

At its forty-sixth session,[159] the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 unless a new scale was approved earlier by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions. The Assembly also decided that the assessment rates of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania should be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-second session (resolution 46/221 A, footnote 1). The Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to provide commentary, analysis and, as appropriate, recommendations on possible changes of the current methodology on the basis of specified elements. The Committee was also requested to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales with regard to several open conceptual issues (resolution 46/221 B). The Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to present alternative methodologies and to comment upon a model scale using a statistical base period of 10 years (resolution 46/221 D).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/47/11).

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[159] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 114):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/46/11 and Add.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/818;

(c) Resolution 46/221 A to D;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37-42 and 57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

114. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat

(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(c) Other personnel questions

The General Assembly has sought a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (II)). Since 1963, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions, which laid down the principles for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical and gender distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 41/224, 44/185 and 45/239).

At its forty-sixth session, 160/ the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly considered the item at a number of meetings but did not recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a resolution on the subject.

160/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 115):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/46/370 and A/C.5/46/L.2;

(ii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/46/377;

(iii) Desirable ranges for the geographical distribution of staff: A/C.5/46/2;

(iv) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/46/4 and Add.1;

(v) Administration of justice in the Secretariat: A/C.5/46/7;

(vi) Secondment from government service: A/C.5/46/9;

(vii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/46/13;

(viii) Amendments to the Staff Regulations: A/C.5/46/16;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/46/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1, and A/C.5/46/21;

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At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the undertaking by the Secretary-General of a comprehensive evaluation and analysis of the main obstacles to the improvement of the status of women in the Organization, urged the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve the goals set in resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and, to the extent possible, 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a comprehensive study of the barriers to the advancement of women and the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995 were submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/100).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with grave concern of the report of the Secretary-General submitted on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the significant number of new cases of arrest and detention; deplored the increase in the number of cases where the functioning, safety and well-being of officials had been placed in jeopardy; affirmed that persistent obstruction of the exercise of the duties of officials constituted an obstacle to the implementation of the mission entrusted by the Member States to the organizations of the United Nations system and might affect programme delivery; urged Member States and others responsible for the illegal detention of staff members to release them immediately; called upon all Member States to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention should be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment; affirmed that, in providing medical assistance, the use of independent medical teams should be considered; took note with concern of the restrictions on duty travel of officials; also took note with concern of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General related to taxation on salaries and emoluments; urged all Member States that have not yet become parties to the existing international legal instruments covering the question of privileges and immunities of officials to do so promptly; welcomed the advisory opinion of 15 December 1989 of the International Court of Justice on applicability of article VI, section 22, of

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(continued)

(c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.15, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35 and 37.

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the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General, in compiling the information for incorporation into the reports on the subject to include, to the extent possible, the views of the Member States (resolution 45/240).

At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly did not approve any resolutions on the question of respect for the privileges and immunities of officials.

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat and list of staff (resolution 45/239 A);

(ii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolutions 45/239 C and 46/100) (relates also to item 95);

(iii) Career development system in the Secretariat (resolution 45/239 A);

(iv) Training programmes in the Secretariat (resolution 45/239 A);

(v) Competitive examination at the P-3 level (resolution 45/239 A);

(vi) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 45/240 and decision 44/440);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Grade overlap (A/47/140 and Add.1) (relates also to item 111);

(ii) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the staff representatives of the United Nations Secretariat (resolution 35/213);

(c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

115. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time.

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),*** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Mario Bettati (France),** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),*** Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),* Mr. Valery Fiodorovich Keniaykin (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),** Mr. Andre Xavier Pirson (Belgium),*** Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czechoslovakia),*** Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-sixth session, 161/ the General Assembly:

161/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 116):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/46/30), vols. I and II;

(b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/46/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/275;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/808;

(e) Resolution 46/191 (see also resolution 46/220);

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.34, 38-43 and 55;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

(a) Reaffirmed its central role with regard to the elaboration of the conditions of service for the United Nations common system as a whole and that of the International Civil Service Commission as an independent technical body responsible to the Assembly for the regulation and coordination of those conditions of service of the common system; also reaffirmed that in the exercise of its functions, the Commission should be guided by the principles set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations of the common system and in the statute of the Commission as accepted by those organizations, which aim at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements; affirmed the validity of the statute of the Commission; reaffirmed the right of the Commission under its statute to hold executive meetings, whilst acknowledging the importance of maintaining the fullest possible participation of organizations and staff in the work of the Commission; requested the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to invite the Commission to be represented at their respective meetings when matters concerning salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment were considered; and called upon Member States to see to it that the goals and objectives of the common system embodied in the decisions and recommendations of the Commission, as agreed by the Assembly, were fully reflected in decisions of the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system (resolution 46/191, sect. I);

(b) Invited the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to consult the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board before putting proposals relating to conditions of service of staff to their respective bodies in order to avoid action inconsistent with the statute of the Commission and the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as accepted by the organizations; reiterated its appeal to the organizations of the United Nations common system to refrain from seeking to establish for their staff, whether by provisions in their staff regulations or by other means, additional entitlements and benefits, as such actions would be detrimental to the common system under which all staff should receive equal treatment, irrespective of their employing organizations; urged the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to respect fully decisions taken by the Assembly, on the recommendations of the Commission and the Pension Board, in respect of the conditions of service of the staff; and invited the Commission and the Pension Board to make appropriate recommendations for enhancing respect for and adherence to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service by all governing bodies (resolution 46/191, sect. II);

(c) Approved, for the General Service and related categories of staff and with effect from 1 January 1992, the scale of staff assessment rates contained in annex I to volume I of the annual report of the Commission and the modalities for its implementation; also approved, with effect from 1 January 1992, the amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, to replace the present scale of staff assessment for the General Service and related categories (resolution 46/191, sect. III);

(d) Decided, without prejudice to previous decisions on the averaging of the margin around the mid-point over a five-year period, that any post adjustment increase in New York which may become due until 1994 may be implemented to the extent that it is compatible with the upper limit of the margin; requested the Commission to continue to monitor further implementation of the comparator's Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, including the impact of its locality pay provisions in 1994, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in order to enable the Assembly to address the issue of the average margin over a five-year period around the desirable mid-point of 115; and endorsed the procedure proposed for the management of the post adjustment system within the current margin range as contained in paragraph 109 (b) of volume I of the annual report of the Commission (resolution 46/191, sect. IV);

(e) Requested the Commission to include in its report, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, a cost-benefit analysis of the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance, as well as an assessment of the personnel management benefits and details of savings achieved in other administrative costs with the introduction of the current arrangements; and approved, with effect from 1 March 1992, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories and the consequential amendments to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 46/191, sect. V);

(f) Endorsed the conclusions of the Commission in respect of a methodology for conducting checks to determine the highest-paid civil service, and requested that the development and application of the methodology be carried out as economically as possible; invited the Commission to analyse the potential consequences of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on the pay levels of the current comparator, the United States federal civil service, providing in the analysis full details of all the special pay systems which have been introduced by the comparator civil service, and report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Commission to seek the views of the Assembly on that matter after the completion of phase I of the methodology (resolution 46/191, sect. VI);

(g) Decided to defer until its forty-seventh session a decision on the recommendations of the Commission regarding the conditions of service of staff of the organizations of the United Nations common system at the Assistant Secretary-General, Under-Secretary-General and equivalent levels (resolution 46/191, sect. VII);

(h) Invited the Commission to pursue, as a matter of priority, its review of merit systems and performance appraisal in the common system as a vehicle for enhancing productivity and cost-effectiveness (resolution 46/191, sect. VIII);

(i) Took note of the revisions which it had been necessary for the Commission to make to its work programme in connection with reports requested by the Assembly; requested the Commission to submit reports on (a) the measurement of the housing element in the remuneration package, (b) the establishment of a pilot project to simulate the operation of the proposals of the Commission in a limited number of field duty stations where valid housing comparisons were difficult or impossible, (c) a revised rental subsidy scheme, (d) the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country and (e) the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances; also requested the Commission to include in its work programme a review of the differences between United Nations and United States net remuneration at individual grade levels and to report to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity (resolution 46/191, sect. IX);

(j) Requested the Commission speedily to conclude the reviews of the methodology for the conduct of salary surveys of the General Service and related categories at headquarters duty stations and of the relativities between the terms and conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories and those in other categories, as well as the broader question of the recruitment and retention of staff and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/191, sect. X).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/47/30);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (resolution 35/213).

116. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third are nominated by the executive heads and one third are elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1991, the total number of participants was 60,183 and there were 32,294 periodic benefits in award.

At its forty-sixth session, 162/ the General Assembly:

(a) Recalled its resolution 44/199 approving measures to restore the actuarial balance of the Pension Fund and took note of (i) the significant reduction in the imbalance as of 31 December 1990, (ii) the Board's decision to retain the current 6.5 interest rate for lump-sum commutations and (iii) the Board's observations concerning the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service (resolution 46/192, sect. I);

(b) Recalled its request that a comprehensive review of the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of staff in the General Service and related categories should be undertaken by the International Civil Service Commission in full cooperation with the Board and that recommendations thereon should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session. It noted that although a number of methodological alternatives had been considered, the two bodies had not found it possible to submit specific recommendations. It also took note of the divergent views reflected in the reports of the Commission and the Board regarding, *inter alia*, the inconsistencies and anomalies of the current methodology and appreciated the complexities and importance of the issues involved for staff, administrations and Member States. It concurred with the conclusions of the Commission and the Board that further studies were required of possible alternative methodologies including, *inter alia*, reference to local practices, income replacement and local taxes. It endorsed the phased approach to the review and the timetable for its completion, which called for submission of recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary

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162/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 117):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/46/9;

(b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/46/30, vols. I and II);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/46/15;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/614;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/816;

(f) Resolution 46/192;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.34, 38 and 43 and 55;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

Questions regarding the need to eliminate anomalies in the system and requested the Commission and the Board in their further studies to take into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee (resolution 46/192, sect. II);

(c) Recalled its resolution 45/242, in which it expressed the belief that a common system approach should be used to determine the pensionable remuneration and pensions of all participants in the Fund, including ungraded officials, reiterated its concern at the divergent practices that had emerged since 1984, and concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee that the methodology for determining the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials should be considered with a view to eliminating inconsistencies. It endorsed the recommendations of the Commission that the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials who become participants in the Fund should be determined in accordance with the methodology set out in paragraph 64 of volume I of its report, with the modification in paragraph 66, and that their pensionable remuneration should be adjusted between comprehensive reviews in accordance with article 54 (b) of the Regulations of the Fund. It urged the governing bodies of the Fund's member organizations (i) to adopt the methodology and adjustment procedure recommended by the Commission for the pensionable remuneration of their ungraded officials and to report thereon to the Assembly, the Commission and the Board and (ii) to review the current levels of pensionable remuneration of such officials with a view to eliminating divergencies. It requested the Board to consider again amendments to the Fund's Regulations to incorporate provisions governing the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and to extend the provisions placing a limit on the highest levels of pensions to cover all participants in the Fund including ungraded officials, and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly. It took note of the Commission's views that, in the event that the governing body of a member organization decided that its elected officials should not become participants in the Fund, the alternative pension arrangements should then be determined by that governing body, taking into account the term of office and the desirability of establishing some comparability and requested the Commission to recommend appropriate monitoring procedures and to submit recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the governing bodies of the Fund's other member organizations (resolution 46/192, sect. III);

(d) Recalled its previous request that the Board give priority to the development of a long-term approach to the determination of initial local currency pensions as well as its invitation to the other governing bodies to refrain from seeking to establish additional pension entitlements for their staff. It took note of the Board's observations on the implications of the resolution adopted by the International Telecommunication Union on a pension purchasing power protection insurance plan for the staff of the Union. It approved the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system recommended by the Board as well as the consequential changes to that system. It noted the Board's intention to monitor closely the actual costs of the modification and endorsed the views of the Advisory Committee that the Board should, in the light of experience, determine whether any fine-tuning of the

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modification would be warranted in order to limit the costs so as to ensure adherence to the guidelines previously set forth by the Assembly that changes in the pension adjustment system should not require increases in the financial liabilities of Member States. It requested the Board to continue to consider economy measures, in particular a change of the "120 per cent cap" provision of the two-track pension adjustment system (resolution 46/192, sect. IV);

(e) Took note of the Board's observations on the composition of the Board and on the periodicity of its regular sessions, and of the Board's recommendation that no change be made in the composition. It requested the Board to keep the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session. It also took note of the Board's decision to hold its regular sessions on a biennial basis and approved an amendment to article 14 of the Regulations of the Fund to provide for reporting by the Board to the Assembly at least once every two years, rather than annually. It requested that the activities of the Standing Committee of the Board should be reported to the Assembly in years when the Board did not meet only if action by the Assembly was required (resolution 46/192, sects. V and VI);

(f) Authorized the Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to its Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1992-1993, by an amount not exceeding $200,000 (resolution 46/192, sect. VII);

(g) Concurred with the Advisory Committee's recommendations on the Fund's administrative expenses and approved those expenses for the biennium 1992-1993 and an increase in expenses for the biennium 1991-1992 (resolution 46/192, sect. VIII);

(h) Took note of the other matters discussed in the Pension Board's report (resolution 46/192, sect. IX);

(i) Took note of the Secretary-General's report on the investments of the Fund and reiterated its request to those Member States that did not grant tax exemptions to the Fund's investments to do so as soon as possible (resolution 46/192, sect. X).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/47/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

117. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-sixth session, 163/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $20,679,000 gross ($20,199,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1991, inclusive; decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $21,384,000 gross ($20,835,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1991 to 31 May 1992 inclusive; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $21,384,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 5 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $3,564,000 gross ($3,472,500 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 722 (1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and decided that the surplus balance as at 30 June 1991 covering the period from 1 November 1989 to 30 November 1990 in the amount of $6,790,883 should be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate period as may be approved by the Security Council subsequent to 31 May 1992 (resolution 46/193).

163/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 118):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/46/749;

(ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/46/757 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/773;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/46/819 and A/46/824;

(d) Resolutions 46/193 and 46/194;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.57;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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On 30 November 1991, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1992 (resolution 722 (1991)). On 29 May 1992, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1992 (resolution 756 (1992)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 46/193);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $153,468,000 gross ($150,684,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992, inclusive; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $13,337,000 gross ($13,089,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 701 (1991), subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that may be approved subsequent to 31 January 1992; decided to apportion the amounts among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 to 11 of the resolution; and decided also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $8,235,545, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, that amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly (resolution 46/194).

On 31 July 1991, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1992 (resolution 701 (1991)). On 30 January 1992, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, until 31 July 1992 (resolution 734 (1992)).

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 46/194);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

118. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) was established by the Security Council on 9 August 1988, for a period of six months (resolution 619 (1988)). On 8 February 1989, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a further period of seven months and 22 days, that is, until 30 September 1989 (resolution 631 (1989)). On 29 September 1989, the Security Council extended the mandate for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 March 1990 (resolution 642 (1989)).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of $29,800,000 gross ($29,000,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 and to apportion that amount in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $9,823,000 gross ($9,503,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1990 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $7,274,000 gross ($6,946,000 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the resolution; decided to defer any action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for to its forty-sixth session; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIIMOG at a rate not to exceed $3,475,000 gross ($3,269,000 net) per month, subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of two months authorized under its resolution 676 (1990), the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; approved the special arrangements for UNIIMOG contained in paragraph 15 of the resolution with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 45/245).

On 27 September 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of two months until 30 November 1990 (resolution 671 (1990)). On 28 November 1990, the Council extended the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of two months, that is, until 31 January 1991 (resolution 676 (1990)). On 31 January 1991, the Council further extended the mandate of UNIIMOG for one month, that is, until 28 February 1991 (resolution 685 (1991)). On 26 February 1991, the Secretary-General recommended in a letter to the Council (S/22279) that the mandate of UNIIMOG not be extended further. The recommendation was accepted by the Council in a letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Council's President to the Secretary-General (S/22280).

At its forty-sixth session, 164/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see A/46/PV.79). 2/

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIIMOG (resolution 45/245);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

119. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

The Security Council, by its adoption of resolution 626 (1988) on 20 December 1988, decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, the Security Council by its resolution 696 (1991) decided to entrust a new mandate to UNAVEM (henceforth UNAVEM II) and to establish the mission for a period of 17 months beginning 1 June 1991. By its resolution 747 (1992) the Security Council approved the establishment of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Angola in Luanda and further enlarged the mandate of UNAVEM II to include an Electoral Division for the purpose of observing and verifying the Angolan electoral process until its completion in the last quarter of 1992.

164/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/744;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

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At its forty-sixth session, 165/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNAVEM II in full and on time; decided to appropriate an amount of $42,876,720 gross ($42,062,000 net) for the operation of UNAVEM II for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992 and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion that amount among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 4 to 12 of the resolution; decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to $10,719,180 gross ($10,515,500 net) with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 January to 31 October 1992; decided also that the unencumbered balance of appropriations and the interest and miscellaneous income shall be retained in the Special Account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions; and invited voluntary contributions to UNAVEM II both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established in resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989 (resolution 46/195).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Financing of UNAVEM II (resolution 46/195);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

165/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/759;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/934;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/774;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/820;

(e) Resolution 46/195;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.57;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

120. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

By its resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General and his explanatory statement (S/20412 and S/20457) for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia and decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 in its original and definitive form. The Council, in adopting resolution 435 (1978), had, *inter alia*, decided to establish under its authority the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the second budget performance of UNTAG, noted that the net estimated cost of UNTAG to Member States had been revised to $345,314,701 and that the financial obligations of Member States to the Group should be adjusted accordingly; decided that the Member States whose payments to the Group exceeded their adjusted financial obligations should be credited in full with the difference; requested the Board of Auditors to take the measures necessary to expedite the audit of the Special Account for UNTAG and to submit its findings to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; took note of the proposal of the Secretary-General that the shortfall of $3,336,000 for funding the repatriation of some 45,000 Namibians by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be charged to the Special Account; invited the Secretary-General to renew his appeal to Governments to meet the reported shortfall, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this issue, through the Advisory Committee, to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and urged those Member States that are still in arrears to make every effort to pay their assessed contributions to the Group (resolution 45/265).

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the financing of UNTAG to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. 166/ However, in view of time constraints, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see A/46/PV.79). 2/

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNTAG;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

166/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/725;

(b) Report of the Board of Auditors: A/46/750;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

121. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

By its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), under its authority, for a period of six months. The mandate of ONUCA was extended by subsequent resolutions of the Council, the last of which was resolution 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991.

At its forty-sixth session, 167/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of $14,400,400 gross ($13,898,800 net) for the operation of ONUCA for the period from 7 May to 7 November 1991 and to apportion this amount in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; decided further to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $12,408,700 gross for the operation of ONUCA for the period from 7 November 1991 to 30 April 1992, inclusive; decided also as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion the amount of $12,408,700 in accordance with paragraphs 6 to 15 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed $2,071,000 gross ($2,000,000 net) per month for the period from 1 May 1992 to 30 April 1993, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of five months and twenty-three days authorized under its resolution 719 (1991), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to ONUCA in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section A of resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989 (resolution 46/196).

167/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 122):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/745;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/767;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/821;

(d) Resolution 46/196;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.57;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

On 16 January 1992, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of ONUCA with effect from 17 January 1992 (resolution 730 (1992)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Financing of ONUCA (resolution 46/196);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

122. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission. In resolution 689 (1991) it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation every six months.

At its forty-sixth session, 168/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNIKOM in full and on time; decided to appropriate to the UNIKOM Special Account an amount of $33.6 million gross ($32,649,000 net) for the operation of the Observation Mission from 9 October 1991 to 8 April 1992, and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $33.6 million among Member States in accordance with paragraphs 4 to 13 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIKOM at a rate not to exceed $5.6 million gross ($5,441,500 net) per month, subject to

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168/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 136 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/746;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/769;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/822;

(d) Resolution 46/197;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.51 and 57;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the period from 9 April to 8 October 1992, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observation Mission beyond 8 April 1992; decided to retain the unencumbered balance in the UNIKOM Special Account; invited voluntary contributions to UNIKOM in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observation Mission was administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy (resolution 46/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 46/197);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire.

By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to undertake the following tasks: section A: to lend his assistance to make arrangements with Iraq and Kuwait to demarcate the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait; section C: to develop a plan, in consultation with the appropriate Governments, and where appropriate, with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, for the completion of the following acts: (a) the formation of a Special Commission that would carry out on-site inspection of Iraq's biological, chemical and missile capabilities, (b) the yielding by Iraq of possession to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless all chemical or biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support and manufacturing facilities, and the destruction by Iraq, under the supervision of the Special Commission, of all its missile capabilities, and (c) the provision by the Special Commission of the assistance and cooperation to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as to develop a plan for the future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with the decision of the Security Council that it should not use, develop, construct or acquire any of the items specified above; section D: to report to the Security Council on the steps taken to facilitate the return of all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, including a list of any property that Kuwait claimed had not been returned or which had not been returned intact; section E: to develop and present to the Council for decision, recommendations for a Compensation Fund to meet the requirements for the payment of claims; and section F: to develop guidelines, in consultation with appropriate Governments, to facilitate full international implementation of operative paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of the resolution and to

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make them available to all States and to establish a procedure for updating these guidelines periodically.

By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Security Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the above-mentioned activities arising from Council resolution 687 (1991).

At its forty-fifth session, 169/ the General Assembly decided to retain in the draft agenda of its forty-sixth session sub-item (b) under the item entitled "Financing of activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): (a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission; (b) Other activities" (decision 45/460).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

123. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to approve, in principle, budgetary estimates in the amount of $180,617,000 gross ($176,868,000 net) for the mandate period approved for MINURSO by the Security Council in its resolution 690 (1991), and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for that purpose; decided to appropriate an initial amount of $143 million gross ($140 million net) for the operation of the Mission in accordance with its timetable; requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed performance report for the first six months of the operation to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session; decided to consider at its forty-sixth session the appropriations required to finance the Mission for the remaining three-month mandate period in the light of the

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169/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 156 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/240/Add.2;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.82.

performance report; took note of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his report and acknowledged that the repatriation programme to be carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an essential political element without which an impartial referendum could not take place, and called upon Member States to respond expeditiously to the appeal by the Secretary-General for voluntary contributions in this regard; adopted the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in paragraph 8 of its report (A/45/1011), in respect of voluntary contributions totalling $34.5 million estimated as the requirements of UNHCR for the repatriation of Western Saharans; decided that not more than one Under-Secretary-General and two Assistant Secretaries-General should be appointed for the Mission; and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $143 million gross among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 9 to 12 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara" (resolution 45/266).

The Secretary-General submitted a report on the financing of MINURSO to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. 170/ However, in view of time constraints, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see A/46/PV.79). 2/

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

By its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) for a period of 12 months. On 14 January 1992, the Security Council by its resolution 729 (1992) decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the

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170/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 138):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/783;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.79.

agreements signed in Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN. By the same resolution, the Council further extended the mandate of ONUSAL to 31 October 1992.

At its resumed forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $13.8 million gross ($13 million net) for the operation of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 1991, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for that purpose; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed $9.2 million gross ($8.8 million net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1992, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; as an ad hoc arrangement, decided to apportion the amount of $13.8 million gross among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 2 to 5 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (resolution 45/267).

At its forty-sixth session, 171/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $39 million gross ($37 million net), inclusive of the amount of $10 million authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee, under the terms of Assembly resolution 46/187 of 20 December 1991, for the operation of ONUSAL for the 10-month period from 1 January to 31 October 1992; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion those amounts among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 5, 7, 8 and 10 of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on anomalies in the allocation of countries to the four groups set out in Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269 and 46/198 A and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and

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171/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 139):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/900;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/904;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/924;

(d) Resolution 46/240;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.64 and 65;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.86.

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1994; decided, in principle, that the special accounts for ONUCA and ONUSAL should be merged; invited the new Member States listed in paragarph 10 of the resolution to make advance payments against their assessed contributions to be determined; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" (resolution 46/240).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUSAL (resolution 46/240);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

125. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia 3/

By its resolution 718 (1991) of 31 October 1991, the Security Council, inter alia, expressed its full support for the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict (A/46/608-S/23177); authorized the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative for Cambodia to act on his behalf; requested the Secretary-General to submit at the earliest possible date a report containing his implementation plan, including a detailed estimate of the cost of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), on the understanding that this report would be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of UNTAC. The budget of UNTAC would be subsequently considered and approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations.

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General containing his plan; decided to establish UNTAC under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months; also decided that elections should be held in Cambodia by May 1993 at the latest; requested the Secretary-General to deploy UNTAC as rapidly as possible to implement the above decision; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 June 1992 and subsequently to report to the Council in September 1992, January 1993, and in April 1993 on progress to date in the implementation of resolution 745 (1992).

At its forty-sixth session, 172/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate an amount of $200 million to meet the initial, unavoidable requirements, to enable the Secretary-General to initiate the action necessary for a timely deployment of UNTAC consistent with the eventual plan of implementation and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Transitional Authority; also decided to take into account the amount of $200 million appropriated in the resolution against the full assessments to be levied on Member States upon the approval of the total cost estimates of the Transitional Authority; further decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $200 million among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraph 5 of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly during its forty-sixth session the full and detailed budget of the Transitional Authority (resolution 46/222 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consolidate the special account for the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia into the special account for the Transitional Authority; decided to appropriate an amount of $606 million gross ($600 million net) for the operation of the Transitional Authority through 31 October 1992, in addition to the total amount of $233,576,200 gross ($233,171,300 net) already appropriated for the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority by the Assembly in its resolutions 46/198 A and B and 46/222 A; also decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $606 million among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 5 and 7 of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on anomalies in the allocation of countries to the four groups set out in Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269 and 46/198 A and applied as an ad hoc arrangement to the financing of the Transitional Authority, taking into account Assembly resolution 46/206 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, including resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973; decided to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of

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172/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 148):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/~~46~~/235 and Add.1 and A/46/903;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/46/874 and A/46/916;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/46/879 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 46/222 A and B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.58, 59, 64 and 65;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.81 and 86.

Moldova, San Marino, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted for these Member States by the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; invited those new Member States to make advance payments against their assessed contributions; reiterated the need for increased use of civilian personnel provided by Governments in relevant sectors of peace-keeping operations, as called for in Assembly resolutions 44/192 A and 45/258, and requested the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of such personnel in the civilian components of the Transitional Authority in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 24 and 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; took note of the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraph 46 of his report with respect to the repatriation programme to be undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and, since the implementation and integrity of the electoral process was dependent upon the prior repatriation of Cambodian refugees, called upon Member States and others to make voluntary contributions in support of the repatriation programme; called upon Member States and others to make voluntary contributions to the rehabilitation programme referred to in paragraph 47 of the report of the Secretary-General; invited voluntary contributions to the Transitional Authority in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, no later than at its forty-seventh session, a report on such additional requirements as may be necessary and to include in the report detailed and up-to-date information on the performance of the Transitional Authority (resolution 46/222 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (resolution 46/222 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

126. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 43/455).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session providing further information on economies of scale, start-up problems, the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items, the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations, and problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations (resolution 44/192 A).

At its forty-fifth session, 173/ the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to improve coordination within the peace-keeping-related units in the Secretariat in order to enhance the efficiency of peace-keeping operations and to ensure better communication with States in order to assist the latter in responding promptly to the financial and administrative requirements of the operations, particularly those of the start-up phase; also requested the Secretary-General to make every possible effort to broaden the participation of countries in United Nations peace-keeping operations; decided that, as an interim measure, the standard rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States should be increased by 4 per cent beginning 1 July 1991; took note of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the use and operation of the support account for peace-keeping operations and approved its establishment effective 1 January 1990, subject to the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; also took note of the proposals of the Secretary-General to establish a reserve stock of commonly used equipment and supply items for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and concurred with the views of the Advisory Committee in that regard; endorsed the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations, taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee, subject to the policy and criteria of payment to such personnel and the reimbursement to the contributing States being kept under review as recommended by the Advisory Committee; reiterated its concurrence with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to report to the Assembly, as appropriate, on the presentation of data by troop-contributing States on the rates of reimbursement, the support account for peace-keeping operations, the reserve stock of commonly used

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173/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 134):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/45/493 and Add.1, A/45/502 and A/45/582;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/45/801;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/45/903;

(d) Resolution 45/258;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/45/SR.40-43 and 52;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/45/PV.72, 73 and 74.

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equipment and supply items and the use of civilians in peace-keeping operations; also requested the Secretary-General to review the present practices and approaches regarding the calculation of expenditures incurred by the United Nations in the conduct of peace-keeping operations, including the financial arrangements of the Organization with Governments in respect of such calculations, and to report thereon, with recommendations for possible improvements, to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolution 45/258).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see A/46/PV.79). 2/

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/258);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

127. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of an item reading as follows:

> "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:
>
> "(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
>
> "(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request (A/10141), the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly invited all States that had not done so to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolutions 35/167 and 37/104).

At the thirty-ninth, forty-first and forty-third sessions, the item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly under its present title. At those sessions, the Assembly urged all States that had not done so, in particular those that were hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention (resolutions 39/76, 41/71 and 43/160 B). At its forty-third session, the General Assembly further decided that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization were entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the Assembly and all international conferences convened under its auspices issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly and of those conferences; authorized the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations communications submitted directly by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/160 A).

At its forty-fifth session, 174/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, urged all States that had not done so, in particular those which acted as hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 45/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/37), A/47/323.

174/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 135):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/438;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/730;

(c) Resolution 45/37;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.10, 43 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

128. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142). At that session, the Assembly reiterated its call, contained in resolution 34/51, to all States to consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolutions 37/116).

At its thirty-ninth, forty-first and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its resolutions 34/51 and 37/116 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its forty-first, forty-third and forty-fifth sessions respectively, a further report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolutions 39/77, 41/72 and 43/161).

At its forty-fifth session, 175/ the General Assembly appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 45/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/38), A/47/324.

175/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 136):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/454;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/731;

(c) Resolution 45/38;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.8, 9 and 44;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

129. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms and to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154 and 43/167).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations", in which it reaffirmed the essential role of the Vienna Convention in the field of diplomatic relations, called upon all States to observe its provisions strictly and urged them to take effective action with a view to suppressing terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives (resolution 41/79).

At its forty-fifth session, 176/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution 43/167, took note of the report of the Secretary-General: reiterated the provisions of resolution 43/167; called for the immediate cessation of continuing violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and for respect of the right of free passage of diplomatic and consular personnel coming from or returning to the sending States; and requested the Secretary-General to issue

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176/ References for the forty-fifth session (agenda item 137):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/45/455 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/45/732;

(c) Resolution 45/39;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/45/SR.5-7 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/45/PV.48.

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on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 45/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 45/39), A/47/325.

130. United Nations Decade of International Law

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purpose of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade (resolution 44/23).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade as an integral part of resolution 45/40; invited all international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and, as appropriate, to submit to the Secretary-General interim or final reports for transmission to the Assembly at the forty-sixth session, or, at the latest, the forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the programme; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 45/40).

At its forty-sixth session, 177/ the General Assembly invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they had undertaken in implementation of the programme, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information, a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the programme, together with views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade; also requested the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification and to submit it to the Assembly on an annual basis; encouraged States to disseminate, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General at the national level; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 46/53).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/53).

131. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-fourth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

177/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 127):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/46/372 and A/46/383 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law: A/C.6/46/L.8;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/686;

(d) Resolution 46/53;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.37 to 39 and 43;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-sixth session (decision 46/313) and the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1996, were elected: Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Carlos Calero-Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. James R. Crawford (Australia), Mr. John de Saram (Sri Lanka), Mr. Gudmundur Erissson (Iceland), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Mr. Kamil E. Idris (Sudan), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Peter C. R. Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Abdul Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), Mr. Robert B. Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Jiuyong Shi (China), Mr. Alberto Szekely (Mexico), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany), Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile), Mr. Vladlen Vereshetin (Russian Federation), Mr. Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala), Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan), and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-sixth session, 178/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished

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178/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 128):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/46/405;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/687;

(d) Resolutions 46/54 and 46/55;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.22-37, 43 and 44;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

at that session, in particular for the completion of the final draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and of the provisional draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind; invited the International Law Commission, within the framework of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, to consider further and analyse the issues raised in its report on the work of its forty-second session concerning the question of an international criminal jurisdiction, including proposals for the establishment of an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism in order to enable the Assembly to provide guidance on the matter; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work; requested the Commission (a) to consider thoroughly: (i) the planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics; and (ii) its methods of work in all their aspects, including the possibility of dividing its annual session into two parts, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, inter alia, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; and (b) to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 338 of its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; drew the attention of Governments to the importance, for the Commission, of having their views on the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses and on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, adopted on first reading by the Commission, and urged them to present in writing their comments and observations by 1 January 1993, as requested by the Commission; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expressed the hope that every effort would continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required; requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations might circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work; and also recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-seventh session of the Assembly commence on 26 October 1992 (resolution 46/54).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/47/10).

132. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, 178/ in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session", the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-third session the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; noting also that, as reflected in paragraph 25 of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-third session, the Commission had decided to recommend that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property prepared by the Commission and to conclude a convention on the subject; believing that the successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing jurisdictional immunities of States and their property would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter; recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and recognizing also the importance, for the successful completion of such a convention, of the promotion of general agreement, expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to the special rapporteurs for their contribution to this work; invited States to submit, not later than 1 July 1992, their written comments and observations on the draft articles adopted by the Commission; and decided to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" (resolution 46/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/55), A/47/326.

133. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the forty-third session (decision 43/307). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

> Argentina,** Austria,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Costa Rica,* Czechoslovakia,** Denmark,* Ecuador,** Egypt,* France,* Germany,* Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,**, Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,* Morocco,* Nigeria,* Poland,** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Singapore,* Spain,** Sudan,** Thailand,** Togo,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America** and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998.

At its forty-sixth session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fourth session and of the successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia; commended the Commission on its decision to organize, as a first step in the preparation of its programme of activities for the United Nations Decade of International Law, a Congress on International Trade Law during the last week of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission; and repeated its invitation to those States which had not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission; the Assembly further requested the Fifth Committee, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States, to consider granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission as well as, on an exceptional basis, to other developing countries that are members of the Commission at their request, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups; recommended that the Commission rationalize the organization of its work and consider, in particular, the holding of consecutive meetings of its working groups; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (resolutions 46/56 A and B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-fifth session, Supplement No. 17 (A/47/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

134. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

At its forty-fourth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session", the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, with due regard for the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, and taking note of the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work; decided to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" (resolution 44/36).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, 179/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the useful informal consultations that had been held during those sessions to study the draft articles and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with those draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect, and took note of the oral reports presented on those consultations at the forty-fifth session by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee and at the forty-sixth session by the Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee who presided over those consultations; and decided that those consultations would be resumed at the subsequent session of the Assembly (resolutions 45/43 and 46/57).

No advance documentation expected.

135. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

179/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 130):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/689;

(b) Resolution 46/57;

(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.40 and 43;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37 and 45/44).

At its forty-sixth session, 180/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the completion of the Handbook on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes between States and requested him to publish and

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180/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 131):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/46/33);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/383 and Add.1;

disseminate it widely in all the official languages of the United Nations; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1992: (a) to accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in that context, to consider the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations, as well as other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context: (i) to consider the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States; (ii) to consider other specific proposals relating to the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1992; and (c) to consider various proposals with the aim of strengthening the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness; and also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work (resolution 46/58).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, elaborated by the Special Committee (resolution 46/59).

(continued)

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/756;

(d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/690;

(e) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993): A/C.5/46/41 (relates also to item 107);

(f) Resolutions 46/58 and 46/59;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.46;

(h) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.6-11 and 38;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

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The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 3-21 February 1992. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/47/33).

136. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-sixth session, 181/ the General Assembly considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interest of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and its hope that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would be duly resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; urged the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited

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181/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 132):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/46/26);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/69;

(c) Resolution 46/60;

(d) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.44;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

to it; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971 (resolution 46/60).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/47/26).

137. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

By a letter dated 2 April 1990 (A/45/141), the Permanent Missions of Austria and Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations had played, for over two decades, and would continue to play an essential role in promoting cooperation and understanding among States, by creating favourable conditions for the activities of consular posts and for the conduct of consular relations; took note with interest of the proposal concerning the elaboration of an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of other States parties to the Convention on the proposal and on the procedure to be followed in considering the question, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 45/47).

At its forty-sixth session, 182/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received from Member States and other States parties to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning an additional protocol on consular functions

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182/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 133):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/348 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/692;

(c) Resolution 46/61;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.41 and 44;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

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to that Convention; decided to hold informal consultations during its forty-seventh session to examine the proposal on an additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, particularly in the light of the views of States reflected in the report of the Secretary-General or expressed during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly; invited Member States as well as other States parties to the Convention to submit their views on the question to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 45/47; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a further report containing the replies received in pursuance of the above request (resolution 46/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/61), A/47/327.

138. Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict

The item entitled "Exploitation of the environment as a weapon in times of armed conflict and the taking of measures to prevent such exploitation" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, at the request of Jordan.

At that session, 183/ the General Assembly noted that the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict was to be addressed at the Twenty-sixth International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent; decided to request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of the Conference; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Protection of the environment in times of armed conflict" (decision 46/417).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 46/417), A/47/328.

183/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 140:

(a) Request for inclusion: A/46/141;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/46/693;

(c) Decision 46/417;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/46/SR.18-20 and 43;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.67.

139. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

By its resolution 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's intention to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire. By its resolution 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison officers to a total of 75 officers. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was subsequently established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 (resolution 743 (1992)) for an initial period of 12 months.

At its eighty-second plenary meeting, on 2 March 1992, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, to include the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force" in the agenda of its forty-sixth session.

At its forty-sixth session, 184/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNPROFOR in full and on time; decided to appropriate at this stage an amount of $251,500,000 gross ($250,000,000 net) for the expenses of UNPROFOR and requested the Secretary-General to establish a Special Account for the Force; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $251,500,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution; decided to consider the contributions of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to UNPROFOR in accordance with the rates of assessment to be adopted for those Member States during its forty-seventh session; invited those new Member States to make advance payments against their assessed contributions; invited voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to

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184/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 149):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/236/Add.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/46/893;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/46/894;

(d) Resolution 46/233;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/46/SR.61-62;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.83.

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the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that UNPROFOR is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy; decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at the start of its forty-seventh session a report on such additional requirements as may be necessary and including detailed and up-to-date information on the performance of UNPROFOR (resolution 46/233).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/233);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 a/	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 a/	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 a/	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 a/	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 a/	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 a/	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 a/	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 a/	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 a/	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 a/	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967 a/	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 a/	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979 a/	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980 a/	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981 a/	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982 a/	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983 a/	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984 a/	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985 a/	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986 a/	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987 a/	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988 a/	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina

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Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Forty-fourth	1989 a/	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990 a/	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991 a/	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia

Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria

Emergency special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	((1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

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ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)

A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
		Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
		Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
		Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
		Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
		Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carias (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutierrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
		Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
		Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
		Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	

B. Special Political Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martinez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
		Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
		Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez Medina (Colombia)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
		Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
		Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)

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C. Second Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
		Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
		Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
		Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
		Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	

C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

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C. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)

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D. Third Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
		Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
		Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
		Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
		Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
		Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
		Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
		Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
		Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
		Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	

D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
		Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
		Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
		Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul-Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
		Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	

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D. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)

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E. Fourth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Diaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborio (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)

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E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
		Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
		Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
		Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
		Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
		Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
		Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
		M. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
		Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

F. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
		Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
		Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
		Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)

F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
		Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amneus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Flor de Rodriguez (Venezuela)
		Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada)	Mr. Etien Ninov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	

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F. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
		Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	

G. Sixth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcivar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Victor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
		Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
		Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
		Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
		Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	

G. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)	Mr. José Maria Castroviejo (Spain)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
		Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
		Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martinez-Gondra (Argentina)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
		Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
		Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	

ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Algeria																																						x								
Antigua and Barbuda																																												x		
Australia					x								x				x					x									x					x										x
Austria																					x								x								x									
Bahamas																																								x						
Bahrain																														x					x				x				x			
Bangladesh																														x									x							
Barbados																								x						x										x						
Belarus																																		x							x					
Belgium																	x									x												x								
Belize																																														x
Benin																						x														x					x					
Bhutan																																	x					x								
Bolivia																					x														x				x					x		
Botswana																																				x						x				x
Brazil				x										x											x																x				x	
Brunei Darussalam																																												x		
Bulgaria															x			x					x							x									x							
Burkina Faso																																					x			x						
Burundi																				x						x							x					x								
Cameroon																		x										x						x								x				
Canada															x								x										x					x							x	
Central African Republic																				x									x																	
Chad																									x						x								x							
Chile																					x			x																						
Colombia																	x										x																			
Comoros																																										x				
Congo																																					x							x		
Costa Rica																x					x					x								x						x				x		
Côte d'Ivoire																													x														x			
Cuba		x																												x						x			x							
Cyprus																x		x			x						x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x	
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x										x								
Denmark																								x								x											x			
Djibouti																																							x							
Dominican Republic																						x									x										x					
Ecuador									x				x									x			x							x			x								x			x
Egypt							x																																					x	
El Salvador											x							x															x										x			
Ethiopia										x																	x							x												
Fiji																												x					x								x				x	
Gabon																					x											x								x						
Gambia																																												x		
Germany																													x		x															
Ghana																x								x				x											x						x	
Greece																x					x					x									x											
Guatemala																				x												x							x							
Guinea																	x						x								x															x
Guinea-Bissau																																											x			
Guyana																							x					x						x				x								

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	Sessions																																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Haiti																	x										x		x								x									
Honduras							x																					x																	x	x
Hungary																					x					x									x											
Iceland																		x				x					x							x					x							
India											x																																			
Indonesia													x											x								x				x									x	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x																					x		
Iraq						x															x				x																			x		
Israel								x																																						
Italy											x																												x							x
Jamaica																									x												x									
Japan															x											x					x															
Jordan																	x					x		x																		x				
Kenya																									x								x							x						
Kuwait																				x																	x							x		
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x																								
Lebanon																							x						x									x							x	
Lesotho																																x		x						x						
Liberia																																						x								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x						x				x				x		x			
Luxembourg										x														x																				x		
Madagascar																	x															x														
Malawi																								x											x											
Malaysia																				x																			x		x					x
Mali																																					x									
Malta																									x															x			x			
Mauritania																						x					x															x				
Mauritius																									x										x										x	
Mexico		x	x					x								x													x							x										
Mongolia																								x						x					x							x				
Morocco														x						x																x			x					x		
Mozambique																														x											x				x	
Myanmar									x					x																																x
Nepal													x									x			x				x									x					x			
Netherlands													x			x												x				x										x				
New Zealand																											x																			
Nicaragua																						x							x		x						x					x				
Niger																x																			x											
Nigeria																								x																						
Norway																														x														x		
Oman																															x				x						x					x
Pakistan				x									x		x																			x		x		x		x						
Panama															x									x							x			x		x										
Papua New Guinea																																		x		x								x		
Paraguay												x								x							x															x				
Peru																							x			x				x		x														
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x								x			x						
Poland			x																	x													x											x		
Portugal																																										x				
Qatar																																	x				x			x						x
Romania														x			x												x						x					x						

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

Member States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Rwanda																					X						X									X					X				X	
Saint Lucia																																													X	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																										X				
Sao Tome and Principe																																											X			
Senegal																					X				X					X			X		X					X					X	
Seychelles																																				X										
Sierra Leone																				X						X						X						X			X					
Singapore																																		X				X				X				
Somalia																		X																X							X					
South Africa	X													X																																
Spain												X								X								X					X													
Sri Lanka												X																X														X				
Sudan															X							X				X					X							X						X		
Suriname																																									X					
Swaziland																																						X					X			
Sweden														X									X													X					X					
Syrian Arab Republic																		X									X															X				
Thailand																																			X								X			
Togo																							X											X		X			X			X				X
Trinidad and Tobago																					X												X													
Tunisia												X																X		X					X					X		X				X
Turkey														X				X													X			X			X				X					
Uganda																							X					X									X									
Ukraine																									X											X										X
United Arab Emirates																												X																	X	
United Republic of Tanzania																						X									X												X			X
Uruguay													X																																	
Vanuatu																																											X			
Venezuela	X					X									X											X												X								
Yemen																										X						X		X			X		X	X						
Yugoslavia							X																	X																			X		X	
Zaire																					X									X					X											X
Zambia																										X			X								X									
Zimbabwe																																			X									X		

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

	Years																																														
Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Algeria																							x	x																			x	x				
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x															x	x					
Australia	x	x									x	x																x	x											x	x							
Austria																												x	x																	x	x	
Bangladesh																																		x	x													
Belarus																													x	x																		
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x																			x	x	
Benin																															x	x																
Bolivia																			x	x													x	x														
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x																				x	x				
Bulgaria																					x	x																			x	x						
Burkina Faso																																							x	x								
Burundi																									x	x																						
Cameroon																													x	x																		
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x									x	x											x	x			
Cape Verde																																															x	x
Chile							x	x								x	x																															
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x																			x	x			
Congo																																									x	x						
Costa Rica																													x	x																		
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x																									x	x		
Cuba				x	x						x	x																																	x	x		
Czechoslovakia																			x														x	x														
Denmark								x	x													x	x																	x	x							
Ecuador					x	x									x	x																														x	x	
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x																						x	x								
Ethiopia																						x	x																					x	x			
Finland																								x	x																			x	x			
Gabon																																	x	x														
Germany																																x	x		x	x						x	x					
Ghana																	x	x																							x	x						
Greece							x	x																																								
Guinea																											x	x																				
Guyana																														x	x						x	x										
Hungary																							x	x																							x	x
India					x	x																x	x				x	x				x	x						x	x						x	x	
Indonesia																												x	x																			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																																					
Iraq												x	x																x	x																		
Ireland																	x																			x	x											
Italy														x	x											x	x			x	x											x	x					
Jamaica																																		x	x													
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x			x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x
Jordan																				x	x																x	x										
Kenya																												x	x																			
Kuwait																																	x	x														
Lebanon								x	x																																							
Liberia																x																																
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																															x	x																
Madagascar																																								x	x							
Malaysia																				x																								x	x			
Mali																					x	x																										
Malta																																						x	x									
Mauritania																													x	x																		
Mauritius																																x	x															

ANNEX IV (continued)

Member States	Years																																														
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Mexico	X																																		X	X												
Morocco																		X	X																												X	X
Nepal																								X	X																		X	X				
Netherlands	X					X	X													X	X																		X									
New Zealand									X	X											X																											
Nicaragua																									X	X												X	X									
Niger																																			X	X												
Nigeria																					X	X											X	X														
Norway				X	X													X	X															X	X													
Pakistan							X	X															X	X							X	X						X	X									
Panama													X	X													X	X			X	X				X	X											
Paraguay																							X	X																								
Peru										X	X																		X	X									X	X								
Philippines												X						X																	X	X												
Poland	X	X													X										X	X											X	X										
Portugal																																		X	X													
Romania																	X														X	X													X	X		
Senegal																							X	X																			X	X				
Sierra Leone																									X	X																						
Somalia																										X	X																					
Spain																								X	X											X	X											
Sri Lanka															X	X																																
Sudan																											X	X																				
Sweden												X	X																	X	X																	
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X																						X	X																						
Thailand																																								X	X							
Togo																																					X	X										
Trinidad and Tobago																																								X	X							
Tunisia														X	X																				X	X												
Turkey						X	X		X	X						X																																
Uganda																					X															X	X											
Ukraine			X	X																																			X	X								
United Arab Emirates																																									X	X						
United Republic of Tanzania																														X	X																	
Uruguay																				X	X																											
Venezuela																	X	X														X	X								X	X					X	X
Yemen																																													X	X		
Yugoslavia					X	X					X																X	X															X	X				
Zaire																																					X	X							X	X		
Zambia																								X	X									X	X								X					
Zimbabwe																																						X	X							X	X	

ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																																																
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Afghanistan													x	x	x																x	x	x																
Algeria																		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		
Angola																																															x	x	x
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Austria																		x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x	
Bahamas																																			x	x	x							x	x	x			
Bahrain																																													x	x	x		
Bangladesh																															x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x
Barbados																																		x	x	x													
Belarus		x	x	x																																x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Belize																																									x	x	x					
Benin																				x	x	x															x	x	x								x	x	x
Bolivia																											x	x	x		x	x	x									x	x	x					
Botswana																																						x	x	x						x	x	x	
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x							x	x	x											x	x	x		
Burundi																											x	x	x						x	x	x											
Cameroon																				x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Central African Republic																																x	x	x													
Chad																							x	x	x																							
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x	
China a/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Colombia	x																x	x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Congo																							x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x									
Costa Rica													x	x	x																								x	x	x								
Côte d'Ivoire																													x	x	x																	
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x				
Cyprus																																		x	x	x													
Czechoslovakia	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x	x												x	x	x			
Djibouti																																						x	x	x	x	x	x						
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																				x	x	x													
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																	x	x	x										x	x	x						
El Salvador																x	x	x																															
Ethiopia																x	x	x											x	x	x	x			x	x	x											x	x	x
Fiji																													x	x						x	x	x											
Finland												x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Gabon																				x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x						
Germany																													x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Ghana																									x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x				
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Guatemala																						x	x	x					x	x																			
Guinea																													x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

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a/ By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

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ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																															
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Haiti																										x	x	x													x	x	x							
Hungary																										x	x	x					x	x	x														
Iceland																																								x	x	x							
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x		
Iraq																			x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x			
Ireland																							x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x				
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica																								x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x		
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Jordan																x	x	x												x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x			
Kenya																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			
Kuwait																						x	x	x																							x	x	x
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x									
Lesotho																																	x	x	x								x	x	x				
Liberia																													x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				
Luxembourg																				x	x	x																x	x	x									
Madagascar																										x	x	x																			x	x	x
Malawi																																			x	x	x											
Malaysia																										x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x	
Mali																												x	x	x							x	x	x										
Malta																																	x	x	x														
Mauritania																																x	x	x															
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x		
Mongolia																												x	x	x																			
Morocco																					x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x	
Mozambique																																									x	x	x						
Nepal																																			x	x	x											
Netherlands	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x			
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x			
Nicaragua																																				x	x	x						x	x	x			
Niger																										x	x	x																x	x	x			
Nigeria																															x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x							
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x					
Oman																																										x	x	x					
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		
Panama																					x	x	x																		x	x	x						
Papua New Guinea																																							x	x	x								
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Portugal																															x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Qatar																																					x	x	x										
Romania																				x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Rwanda																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Saint Lucia																																					x	x	x										
Saudi Arabia																																						x	x	x			x	x	x				
Senegal																	x	x	x										x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x	x	x	x						
Somalia																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Spain														x	x	x												x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x													x	x	x	x	x	x					
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x					
Suriname																																						x	x	x							x	x	x

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ANNEX V (continued)

Member States	Years																																																
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	89	89	90	91	92	93	94
Swaziland																																					x	x	x								x	x	x
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x						x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Syrian Arab Republic																																x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x	
Thailand																													x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			
Togo																															x	x	x													x	x	x	
Trinidad and Tobago																												x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x								
Ukraine	x																															x	x	x										x	x	x			
United Arab Emirates																																	x	x	x														
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x														
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x																x	x	x					
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Yemen																													x	x	x	x																	
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Zaire																										x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Zambia																													x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x			
Zimbabwe																																								x	x	x							

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ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

	Year of admission																																															
Member States	1945	46	47	48	49	50		52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Afghanistan		x																																														
Albania											x																																					
Algeria																		x																														
Angola																																x																
Antigua and Barbuda																																					x											
Argentina	x																																															
Armenia																																																x
Australia	x																																															
Austria											x																																					
Azerbaijan																																																x
Bahamas																													x																			
Bahrain																											x																					
Bangladesh																														x																		
Barbados																						x																										
Belarus	x																																															
Belgium	x																																															
Belize																																					x											
Benin																x																																
Bhutan																											x																					
Bolivia	x																																															
Bosnia and Herzegovina																																																x
Botswana																						x																										
Brazil	x																																															
Brunei Darussalam																																								x								
Bulgaria											x																																					
Burkina Faso																x																																
Burundi																		x																														
Cambodia											x																																					
Cameroon																x																																
Canada	x																																															
Cape Verde																															x																	
Central African Republic																x																																
Chad																x																																
Chile	x																																															
China	x																																															
Colombia	x																																															
Comoros																															x																	
Congo																x																																
Costa Rica	x																																															
Côte d'Ivoire																x																																
Croatia																																																x
Cuba	x																																															
Cyprus																x																																
Czechoslovakia	x																																															
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																																															x	
Denmark	x																																															
Djibouti																																	x															
Dominica																																		x														
Dominican Republic	x																																															
Ecuador	x																																															
Egypt	x																																															
El Salvador	x																																															
Equatorial Guinea																								x																								
Estonia																																															x	

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ANNEX VI (continued)

	Year of admission																																														
Member States	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Ethiopia	x																																														
Fiji																										x																						
Finland											x																																					
France	x																																														
Gabon																x																																
Gambia																					x																											
Germany																													x																			
Ghana													x																																			
Greece	x																																														
Grenada																														x																		
Guatemala	x																																														
Guinea														x																																		
Guinea-Bissau																														x																		
Guyana																						x																										
Haiti	x																																														
Honduras	x																																														
Hungary											x																																					
Iceland		x																																														
India	x																																														
Indonesia						x																																										
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x																																														
Iraq	x																																														
Ireland											x																																					
Israel					x																																											
Italy											x																																					
Jamaica																		x																														
Japan												x																																				
Jordan											x																																					
Kazakhstan																																																x
Kenya																			x																													
Kuwait																			x																													
Kyrgyzstan																																																x
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																																					
Latvia																																															x	
Lebanon	x																																														
Lesotho																						x																										
Liberia	x																																														
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																																					
Liechtenstein																																														x		
Lithuania																																															x	
Luxembourg	x																																														
Madagascar																x																																
Malawi																				x																												
Malaysia													x																																			
Maldives																					x																											
Mali																x																																
Malta																				x																												
Marshall Islands																																															x	
Mauritania																	x																															
Mauritius																								x																								
Mexico	x																																														
Micronesia (Federated States of)																																															x	
Mongolia																	x																															
Morocco												x																																				
Mozambique																															x																	

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																														
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Myanmar				x																																												
Namibia																																														x		
Nepal											x																																					
Netherlands	x																																															
New Zealand	x																																															
Nicaragua	x																																															
Niger																x																																
Nigeria																x																																
Norway	x																																															
Oman																											x																					
Pakistan			x																																													
Panama	x																																															
Papua New Guinea																															x																	
Paraguay	x																																															
Peru	x																																															
Philippines	x																																															
Poland	x																																															
Portugal											x																																					
Qatar																											x																					
Republic of Korea																																															x	
Republic of Moldova																																																x
Romania											x																																					
Russian Federation	x																																															
Rwanda																		x																														
Saint Kitts and Nevis																																							x									
Saint Lucia																																			x													
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																				x												
Samoa																																x																
San Marino																																																x
Sao Tome and Principe																															x																	
Saudi Arabia	x																																															
Senegal																x																																
Seychelles																																x																
Sierra Leone																	x																															
Singapore																					x																											
Slovenia																																																x
Solomon Islands																																		x														
Somalia																x																																
South Africa	x																																															
Spain											x																																					
Sri Lanka											x																																					
Sudan												x																																				
Suriname																															x																	
Swaziland																								x																								
Sweden		x																																														
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																															
Tajikistan																																																x
Thailand		x																																														
Togo																x																																
Trinidad and Tobago																		x																														
Tunisia												x																																				
Turkey	x																																															
Turkmenistan																																																x
Uganda																		x																														
Ukraine	x																																															
United Arab Emirates																												x																				

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ANNEX VI (continued)

Member States	Year of admission																																														
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																														
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																														
United States of America	x																																														
Uruguay	x																																														
Uzbekistan																																															x
Vanuatu																																					x										
Venezuela	x																																														
Viet Nam																																	x														
Yemen			x																																												
Yugoslavia	x																																														
Zaire																x																															
Zambia																				x																											
Zimbabwe																																				x											

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ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	Item of preliminary list
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	68
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	73
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Commission against Apartheid in Sports	33
Committee against Torture	98 (a)
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (b)
Committee of the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (g)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	98 (a)
Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes	84 (e)
Committee on Information	76
Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development	79 (c)
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	136
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	95
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	92

Organ	Item of preliminary list
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	30
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	72
Committee on the Rights of the Child	98 (a)
Conference on Disarmament	61
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	95
Council of the United Nations University	90 (b)
Credentials Committee	3
Disarmament Commission	61
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	84 (b)
Human Rights Committee	98 (a)
Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa	33
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Law Commission	131
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (h)
Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	48
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee against Apartheid	33
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	75
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	135

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Organ	Item of preliminary list
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	74
Trade and Development Board	79 (a)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	133
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	71
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	73
World Food Council	16 (a)
